

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOI/PA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET  
FOI/PA# 1210766-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 3  
Page 23 ~ Referral/Direct;  
Page 25 ~ Referral/Consult;  
Page 26 ~ Referral/Consult;

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
X Deleted Page(s) X  
X No Duplication Fee X  
X For this Page X  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR

September 7, 1950

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC  
WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT:

HCUA HEARINGS ON COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITY IN OHIO  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to Cincinnati letter to Bureau dated August 30, 1950.

This is to advise that the Cincinnati Office is in possession of all WFO teletype summaries furnished the Bureau in captioned matter. -RUC-

CND/ojr  
WFO 100-22374  
CG: Cincinnati (100-9004)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8/25/81 BY SP6 [signature]

RECORDED - 2

66-7582-  
SEP 8 1950

63 SEP 25 1950

*Handwritten note in left margin: "See serial 100-22374-10000..."*

*Handwritten stamp: "G.I.R. 1"*

*Handwritten signatures and initials: "DWA", "LPH", "off", "J. [unclear]"*



61-7582-1702, 1703

CHANGED TO

2 JAN 24 1951

62-90990-17X, 16X5



75-82-1704  
SAC, Cincinnati

October 20, 1950

Director, FBI

HCUA HEARINGS ON COMMUNIST PARTY  
ACTIVITIES IN OHIO  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet dated 8-30-50.

As was apparent in the daily teletypes submitted by the Washington Field Office during the HCUA hearings in July, the names identified as Communist Party members by the several informants were for the most part phonetic since the Agents attending the hearings were not familiar with the persons mentioned. Therefore, the name of Wallace Garret, obtained by the Washington Field Office from the verbal testimony of [redacted] could have been Wallace T. Barnett, as the name appeared in subsequent news items.

Since there is no record of either name in your files relating to Communist Party activity, you should recontact [redacted] to ascertain if they can further identify Garret or Barnett. Based upon this additional information, you should conduct any logical investigation to determine this individual's present activities and if he constitutes a danger to the security of the country. At that time, consideration should be given to the preparation of a Security Index card. The Bureau desires to be advised of the results of your inquiry.

b7D

(yellow)

[redacted] confidential informants of the Cincinnati office, who testified before the HCUA hearings on CP activities in Ohio.

CES:esb

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/3/81 BY [redacted]

MAILED 12  
OCT 20 1950  
COMM - FBI

Handwritten notes and signatures, including "A-113" and "7-13-50".

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 30, 1950

FROM : SAC, Cincinnati

SUBJECT: HCUA HEARINGS ON COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITY IN OHIO INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/13/81 BY 9. bja/epk

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Rebulet dated 8-7-50 advising that Bureau files have been checked on nine individuals mentioned in Washington Field Office teletypes to the Bureau dated July 12 through July 15, 1950, and that the Bureau could not locate main files on these persons based upon the available identifying data. With regard to the nine individuals set out in referenced letter, the files of the Cincinnati Office reflect the following:

Mrs. BOB EVANS

61-7582

This person is undoubtedly identical with Mrs. ROBERT MORTON EVANS, Cincinnati file 100-6248. This file reflects that the following reports have been submitted to the Bureau, the Newark Office being the first office of origin and the office of origin later being transferred to the Cleveland Office:

Report of SA PAUL W. THOMPSON dated 8-20-43 at Cleveland, Ohio, entitled, "ELIZABETH VANDERBEEK EVANS, was: Elizabeth Vanderbeek, Mrs. Robert Morton Evans, 'Betty'; CUSTODIAL DETENTION (C)."

Report of SA WILLIAM H. JAHN, JR. dated 10-26-43 at Cincinnati, Ohio, entitled, "ELIZABETH ANNE VANDERBEEK EVANS, was: Elizabeth Vanderbeek, Mrs. Robert Morton Evans, 'Betty'; SECURITY MATTER (C)."

VIRGINIA HAMLIN

It is noted that VIRGINIA HAMLIN is referred to in Washington Field Office teletype to the Bureau dated 8:30 P.M., 7-14-50, and that TALMADGE RALEY, Business Manager of Local 766, UERMWA, Cincinnati, in testifying before the Committee, named VIRGINIA HAMLIN as one of his secretaries. Regarding VIRGINIA HAMLIN, the files of this office reflect that on 10-22-46 [redacted] furnished information regarding the persons then employed in the office of Local 766. This informant at that time reported that there were in the office two office girls, one of them being ESTHER TEMPCHIN, who, this informant and other confidential informants of the Cincinnati Office have advised, was then an active member of the Communist Party in Cincinnati. [redacted] stated that ESTHER TEMPCHIN handled the confidential records at the UE office, which were maintained in a back room, and had also handled the election campaign material for TALMADGE RALEY, who

b7D

COPIES DESTROYED

RCD:LM 171 MAY 15 1961 100-9004

RECORDED - 39

INDEXED - 39

61-7582-1704  
100-9004-4  
SEARCHED  
SERIALIZED  
INDEXED  
FILED

cc: Washington Field

Trans-Cincy  
CES 10-20-50

Cincinnati #100-9004  
Letter to Director, 8-30-50

at the time, was running for the Ohio State Assembly on the Democratic ticket. Informant continued that the other office girl was named VIRGINIA. Informant did not know VIRGINIA'S last name, but he stated that she was about forty to fifty years of age, that she had been married, but that he believed her husband was deceased. Informant said that VIRGINIA had a son in the Navy. He also reported that in the UE office VIRGINIA had access only to the routine records of the office, such as the dues records of the members, and was not permitted to handle the confidential records of the office.

[redacted] reported on that date that all of the individuals at the office of Local 766, with the exception of the Clerk, VIRGINIA, were known to him as members of the Communist Party. b7D

The same informant reported on 2-14-47 that there was some talk around the office of Local 766 of getting rid of VIRGINIA, who, the informant stated, was the only person working in the UE office who was not a member of the Communist Party.

These reports by the informant undoubtedly refer to VIRGINIA HAMLIN. No main file was opened on her by the Cincinnati Office and no investigation has been conducted.

HARRY VON LUFT

This person is undoubtedly identical with HARRY AARON VON LUFT. Reports as follows have been submitted with respect to this subject:

Report of SA RICHARD S. LEAHY dated 3-28-49 at Cincinnati, Ohio, entitled, "HARRY A. VON LUFT, aka Harry Van Luft; SECURITY MATTER (C)."

Report of SA JAMES H. HIGDON, JR. dated 5-13-49 at Newark, New Jersey, entitled, "HARRY AARON VON LUFT, aka Harry Van Luft, wa, Harry Aaron Luft; SECURITY MATTER (C)."

Report of SA RICHARD S. LEAHY dated 8-29-49 at Cincinnati, Ohio, entitled, "HARRY AARON VON LUFT, aka Harry Van Luft, wa, Harry Aaron Luft; SECURITY MATTER (C)."

Report of SA CHARLES W. GRUBB dated 4-7-50 at Indianapolis, Indiana, entitled, "HARRY A. VON LUFT, wa; SECURITY MATTER (C)."

Mrs. HARRY VON LUFT

This person is undoubtedly identical with HELEN VON LUFT. Reports as follows have been submitted on this subject:

Cincinnati #100-9004  
Letter to Director, 8-30-50

Report of SA WILLIAM J. BERWANGER, dated 8-23-49 at Cincinnati, Ohio, entitled, "HELEN VON LUFT, nee Helen Harris, aka Mrs. Harry Von Luft; SECURITY MATTER (C)."

Report of SA JOSEPH H. ZIEGLER, dated 12-30-49 at Cincinnati, Ohio, entitled, "HELEN VON LUFT; aka Helen Herskovitz, Helen Herskovics; SECURITY MATTER (C)."

Report of SA CHARLES W. GRUBB, dated 4-6-50 at Indianapolis, Indiana, entitled, "HELEN VON LUFT, was; SECURITY MATTER (C)."

WALLACE GARRET

The indices of the Cincinnati Office are negative with respect to this person. It is noted that this person was mentioned in the Washington Field Office teletype to the Bureau dated 4:30 P.M., 7-14-50, in which there was set out testimony of [redacted] to the effect that she had described WALLACE GARRET, GUY and MARJORIE FINLEY and RAY CARLSON BLACKBURN as Communist Party members. It is noted that newspaper accounts of the testimony of [redacted] fail to reflect any testimony on her part regarding a WALLACE GARRET, but do reflect that she had identified one WALLACE T. BARNETT as a Communist Party member without further identifying such person. No information in the files of the Cincinnati Office could be identified with WALLACE T. BARNETT.

b7D

ROY CARLSON BLACKBURN

This person is undoubtedly identical with RAY CARLSON BLACKBURN, subject of Bureau file 100-99420, and Cincinnati file 100-1245. The Cincinnati file in this matter reflects that the Cleveland Office was made office of origin on 5-7-43, and that that office advised on 9-23-46 that BLACKBURN was very definitely a Trotskyite and was not to be contacted by Communist Party members.

It is further noted that BLACKBURN is also identical with the applicant in Bureau file 121-19768, entitled, "RAY CARLSON BLACKBURN, aka 'Doc' Blackburn, Ray C. Blackburn, Draftsman - Applicant, Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Cleveland, Ohio; LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES," Cincinnati file 121-927.

BILL DENGLES

This person is undoubtedly identical with WILLIAM SHERMAN ENGEL, SECURITY MATTER (C), Bureau file 100-13976. The Cincinnati file on this subject is 100-1596, and reflects that as of 2-6-50 he was residing in Santa Monica, California, and that the Los Angeles Office is now the office of origin.

Cincinnati #100-9004  
Letter to Director, 8-30-50

EMIL WATSON ELLINGTON

This person is undoubtedly identical with EMIL WATSON ELLINGTON, who is the subject of Bureau file 100-1142 and Cincinnati file 65-328.

Mrs. CHESTER WILLIAMS

This person is undoubtedly identical with the subject of Cincinnati file 100-1023. This file reflects that the report of SA S. HERMAN HORTON dated 10-21-41 at Cincinnati, Ohio, was submitted to the Bureau on this subject under the title, "LEAH BUDD WILLIAMS, wa, Mrs. Chester A. Williams; INTERNAL SECURITY (C)."

As reflected in the foregoing, this office is able to identify each person mentioned in referenced letter, with the exception of WALLACE GARRET. To attempt to identify this person would necessitate contact with [redacted] respectively,

b7D

who, as you know, testified in quite some detail before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It is not known what their present status with respect to the workings of this Committee is. Therefore, Bureau instructions are requested in this matter as to whether it is desired that they be contacted at this time to further identify WALLACE GARRET. It is also pointed out that although newspaper articles reporting the testimony of [redacted] carry information to the effect that they had testified regarding EMIL ELLINGTON, teletypes concerning their testimony, from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau, copies of which were received by the Cincinnati Office, contained no mention of ELLINGTON. The Bureau is advised that copies of the following teletypes from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau in this matter regarding testimony of witnesses have been received by this office:

7:30 PM, 7-12-50  
2:00 PM, 7-13-50  
9:35 PM, 7-13-50  
4:30 PM, 7-14-50  
8:30 PM, 7-14-50  
2:30 PM, 7-15-50.

The Washington Field Office is requested to furnish to this office copies of any teletypes regarding the testimony of witnesses on Communist Party activity in Ohio other than those indicated above as having been received.



cc - Mr. Ladd  
- Mr. Belmont

Mr. Peyton Ford  
Deputy Attorney General

September 22, 1950

Attention: Mr. Michael J. Moran

Director, FBI

UNCOVERING OF FBI INFORMANTS BY HOUSE  
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 bja/lpr  
ON 9/11/81 CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED - 90  
EX - 26

Reference is made to the telephone call of Mr. Michael J. Moran on September 21, 1950, to a representative of this Bureau referring to a previous memorandum of this Bureau dated September 1, 1950, pertaining to the contemplated testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities by [redacted] confidential informant of this Bureau. In the memorandum of September 1, 1950, the proposed testimony of [redacted] was brought to your attention in order that you might contact the Committee and arrange for this Bureau to receive any testimony [redacted] might give in Executive Session so that the Bureau could have the opportunity to review the testimony and, if possible, prevent the disclosure of any other informants.

b7D

Mr. Moran stated in his telephone call of September 21, 1950, that he was uncertain from the contents of the memorandum of September 1, 1950, whether the Bureau desired (1) that any hearing of [redacted] be held in Executive Session and the Bureau furnished with a copy of his testimony, or (2) whether the Bureau desired the Committee to furnish information concerning the [redacted] which would be given by [redacted]

In previous correspondence with the Attorney General, [redacted] of informants of this Bureau by the use of witnesses testifying before the House Committee on Un-American Activities was brought to his attention. It was pointed out the Bureau was concerned with the disclosure by these witnesses of our informants, inadvertently or otherwise, which disclosure has materially affected our coverage. In order to prevent the loss of any more of our informants, Mr. Tamm, as a representative of the Committee, conferred with an official of the Bureau on April 26, 1950, and Mr. Tamm was informed that if the witnesses were heard in Executive Session and their testimony confidentially furnished to the Bureau prior to being released, the Bureau would be able to check such testimony to see if any such individuals were named whose disclosure would jeopardize

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JDD: new

215

SEP 26 1950

JAN 22 1951

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 9/15/81

the Bureau's investigations. Mr. Tavenner said this would be possible where testimony was taken in Executive Session, but some testimony was taken in public hearings without the Committee having had the benefit of going over the testimony privately with the witnesses. No definite assurance was given by Mr. Tavenner that any testimony made in Executive Session would be made available but indicated such could be done.

In accordance with this arrangement, the Bureau has referred to you from time to time the names of witnesses whose testimony before the Committee in Executive Session could be reviewed by this Bureau in order to determine whether any current informants would be exposed by the publication of such testimony. In the case of [redacted] the Bureau would appreciate your obtaining any of his testimony in Executive Session for review by this Bureau so that it may be determined whether the disclosure of any of this testimony will jeopardize the position of any current informants.

b7D

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd  
FROM : Mr. G. H. Scatterday

DATE: September 21, 1950

SUBJECT: UNCOVERING OF FBI INFORMANTS BY HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson	_____
Ladd	_____
Clegg	_____
Glavin	_____
Nichols	_____
Rosen	_____
Tracy	_____
Harbo	_____
Tele. Room	3/18
Nease	5/18
Gandy	6/1

ALL INFORMATION HERE DATE 9/11/50 BY

PURPOSE:

To advise you of the receipt of a telephone call from Mike Horan of Peyton Ford's Office concerning the above matter.

DETAILS:

At 4:20 P.M. this date, Mr. Horan, in the absence of Mr. Winterrowd, spoke to the writer, at which time he made reference to a memorandum from the Bureau to Peyton Ford dated September 1, 1950, captioned as above. He advised this memorandum pertained to the contemplated testimony before the HCUA by [redacted] confidential informant of the Bureau, who had been furnished with plane tickets and expense money by representatives of the HCUA to appear before that Committee on September 5, 1950.

Mr. Horan stated that he was uncertain from the contents of the memorandum of September 1, 1950, whether the Bureau desired (1) that any hearing of [redacted] be held in Executive Session and the Bureau furnished with a copy of his testimony, or (2) whether the Bureau desired the Committee to furnish information concerning the testimony which would be given by [redacted]

Mr. Horan stated that he had been in touch with Mr. Tavenner of the HCUA who stated that [redacted] has not yet appeared before the Committee.

Mr. Horan commented that in the past the HCUA had been cooperative in hearing former informants of the Bureau in Executive Session and allowing the Department and the Bureau to review such testimony in order to insure that present Bureau informants would not be disclosed. If that is what is desired in this case, he believed such arrangements can be made with the Committee.

However, if it is desired that the Bureau be briefed in advance as to the questions to be asked of [redacted] a different problem is presented inasmuch as Committee representatives cannot be certain of what questions might be asked by Committee members, the answer to which would reveal Bureau informants.

Mr. Horan requested to be advised as to the Bureau's desire in connection with the memorandum of September 1, 1950.

From Peyton Ford 9/22/50

RECORDED - 906 - INDEXED - 906 SEP 27 1950 7-1534-1705

COPIES DESTROYED GHS:WMJ R 171 MAY 15 1961

X-26

RECOMMENDATION:

*That this memorandum be forwarded to the Internal Security Section and that Mr. Ford's Office be advised of the Bureau's desires.*

61-7582-1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710  
CHANGED TO

2 JAN 24 1951

62-90990-20X1, 19X2, 19X3, 19X, 20X

C

1950

TO:

- \_\_\_ Director
  - \_\_\_ Mr. Tolson
  - \_\_\_ Mr. Clegg
  - \_\_\_ Mr. Glavin
  - \_\_\_ Mr. Harbo
  - \_\_\_ Mr. Nichols
  - \_\_\_ Mr. Rosen
  - \_\_\_ Mr. Tracy
  - \_\_\_ Mr. Q. Tamm
  - \_\_\_ Mr. Mohr
  - \_\_\_ Miss Gandy
  - \_\_\_ Mr. Nease
  - \_\_\_ Mr. Pennington
  - \_\_\_ Mr. Winterrowd
  - \_\_\_ Mr. J. A. Sizoo
  - \_\_\_ Mr. Hargett
  - \_\_\_ Mrs. Henley
  - \_\_\_ Miss Jess
  - \_\_\_ Mrs. Davidson
  - \_\_\_ Chief Clerk's Office
  - \_\_\_ Records Section
  - \_\_\_ Personnel Files
  - \_\_\_ Mechanical Sec
  - \_\_\_ Ident. Division
  - \_\_\_ Technical Lab.
  - \_\_\_ Reading Room
- \_\_\_ Mr. Belmont
  - \_\_\_ Mr. Laughlin
  - \_\_\_ Mr. Hennrich
  - \_\_\_ M
  - \_\_\_ M
  - \_\_\_ Mr. Baumgardner
  - \_\_\_ Mr. Keay
  - \_\_\_ Mr. Stanley
  - \_\_\_ M
  - \_\_\_ M
  - \_\_\_ Mr. Ferris
  - \_\_\_ Foreign Service Desk
  - \_\_\_ Mr. Callan
  - \_\_\_ See Me
  - \_\_\_ Call Me
  - \_\_\_ Appropriate action
  - \_\_\_ Note & return
  - \_\_\_ Send file
  - \_\_\_ Bring up-to-date
  - \_\_\_ Correct
  - \_\_\_ Re-date
  - \_\_\_ Please initial & return
  - \_\_\_ Place on record & return
  - \_\_\_ Place on record
  - \_\_\_ For conversation
  - \_\_\_ Advise status

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 8/26/81 BY SP-12 GAT

Mr. Tolson  
 Mr. Ladd  
 Mr. Clegg  
 Mr. Glavin  
 Mr. Harbo  
 Mr. Mohr  
 Mr. Nease  
 Miss Gandy

Article on pages 14-15 entitled "The Men the  
 Commies Hate Most." Article reviews work of  
 HCUA since 1938. Highly laudatory of HCUA.  
 Does not mention FBI. D. M. Ladd - Rm. 5736  
 Telephone Ext. 555-

*Matter significant.*

7-ENCL.  
 53  
 ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

RECORDED - 33

61-7582-1711

OCT 11 1950

INDEXED - 33

12

ONE

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM : *GH* GUY HOTTEL, SAC  
WASHINGTON FIELD

DATE: October 13, 1950

*1431*

SUBJECT: *sk* <sup>①</sup> HQUA, HEARINGS ON COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITY IN OHIO  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau are two copies of the printed testimony of the Hearings before the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Eighty-First Congress, Second-Session, held July 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1950 and August 8, 1950; regarding Communist activities in the Cincinnati, Ohio, area.

Enclosed herewith for the information of the Cincinnati Office are two copies of the above printed testimony.

Enclosed herewith for the information of the Cleveland Office is one copy of the above printed testimony.

CND:ojr  
WFO 100-22374  
Enclosures  
CC: Cincinnati (100-9004) (enclosure)  
Cleveland (enclosure)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8/26/81 BY SP6

*Handwritten signatures and initials:*  
- *W.C. Sullivan*  
- *W.C. Sullivan*  
- *W.C. Sullivan*  
- *W.C. Sullivan*

*J* ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

*2* FILE  
*W*  
EX-26

RECORDED - 88

EX-26

61-7512-1712  
OCT 14 1950

*NS*

*sk*  
58 NOV 16 1950  
30 NOV 1 1950

61-9582-1713, 1714

CHANGED TO

62-90990-23X2, 17X2

2 JAN 24 1951



# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 10-28-50

*AL*  
FROM : SAC, Cincinnati

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

SUBJECT: HCUA HEARINGS ON THE COMMUNIST PARTY  
ACTIVITIES IN OHIO  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

HEREIN UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/26/89 BY SP6 PJA/PT

*M*  
House Committee on Un-American Activities  
Rebulet dated 10-20-50 captioned above.

The printed testimony of the HCUA hearings, copies of which were furnished the Bureau and other interested offices by the Washington Field Office reflects that the person identified by [redacted] was WALLACE T. GARNETT, not BARNETT or GARRET.

b7D

The file on GARNETT in Cincinnati reflects no information indicating Communist Party activities on the part of subject since the report of Special Agent S. HERMAN HORTON, Cincinnati, Ohio, dated May 25, 1943 and UACB no further investigation will be made at this time regarding him.

RHH:PKK  
100-9004

*Sanford*

RECORDED - 64

111-258-1715

INDEXED - 64

OCT 30 1950

37

*MS*

EX-89

NOV 3 1950

61-7582-1717, 1718, 1719  
CHANGED TO

2 JAN 24 1951

62-90990- 23x3, 23x4, 23x1

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON ✓

DATE: November 1, 1950

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: *Hees. e. v. American Network*

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

I was confidentially informed last evening that there is considerable controversy developing in the American Activities Committee between Low Russell and Ben Mandel.

My information is that Mandel has been working with Karl Baarslag of the American Legion and collaborated with a counterattack piece in a publication of the book "Red Channels." Yesterday Russell is supposed to have gone to Frank Taverner, the General Counsel, and said that either he goes or Mandel will have to go.

Russell is supposed to have made arrangements to see Mr. Pennington on Thursday and for what reason I do not know. It is suggested that Mr. Pennington be cautious as we do not want to become injected in this battle. I have talked to Mr. Pennington along these lines.

✓ 2/20

LBN:mb

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8/26/81 BY spb

BSA  
GPT

RECORDED - 59

INDEXED - 59

157-752-1720  
NOV 10 1950

REC'D

52 NOV 15 1950

2 JAN 24 1951

61-7582-1721

CHANGED TO

62-90990-23X7

ice Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	17 1950
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : MR. BELMONT  
 FROM : D. M. Ladd  
 SUBJECT: *sl*

DATE: November 17, 1950

41730

Peyton Ford called on the night of November 17, with reference to the Bureau's letter asking the Department to obtain a transcript of the testimony of one ~~Stamper~~ <sup>Samuel</sup> before the HCUA. Mr. Ford stated that he has obtained the transcript of the testimony not only of ~~Stamper~~ but also of McKinley Gray and Ernest L. Chambers; that the transcript must be returned and he, therefore, suggests that the Bureau photostat this and return the original to him and thereafter review it to see if any confidential informants are disclosed.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES  
 THOMAS SAMPLER

DML: dad

11-18-50  
 9-photostats  
 each made  
 JPP

← 1 set of photostats given to informant's sec by EHM on 11/29/50 see memo to Ford 11/15/50  
 Original returned by personal delivery to Miss Mangin, Mr. Ford's secretary, 10:30am 11/20/50 - PB.

61-7582-1722

RECORDED - 35 DEC 4 1950

INDEXED - 35

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/26/81 BY SP6 BJA

58 DEC 14 1950

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

---

**Report of Proceedings**

---

EXECUTIVE  
HEARING

---

Date  
October 29, 1950

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Statement of McKINLEY GRAY, on October 29, 1950, in Room 226,  
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

PRESENT: William A. Wheeler, Investigator  
Courtney E. Owens, Investigator.

---

I, McKINLEY GRAY, having been advised of my constitutional rights by WILLIAM A. WHEELER, who has identified himself to me as an Investigator of the Committee on Un-American Activities, make this statement of my own free will and accord in the presence of WILLIAM A. WHEELER and COURTNEY E. OWENS, Investigators of the Committee on Un-American Activities, and JAMES HUNTER and JOSEPH CHENNAULT, officers of the Metropolitan Police Department. I have not been promised immunity or reward, nor do I make this statement under duress or threat.

TESTIMONY OF MCKINLEY GRAY.

By Mr. Wheeler:

Q State your full name.

A McKinley Gray.

Q Where do you presently reside?

A 53½ Hanover Place, N.W.

Q Are you presently employed?

A Yes, sir.

Q By whom?

A Brenner, I think, is the company's name.

Q Are they general contractors?

A I wouldn't know what you call them. The only work they do around here, they point up these buildings for the Government.

Q Have you ever been in the Army?

A No, sir.

Q Are you a member of any union?

A Local 74.

Q Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

A I have.

Q When did you join the Communist Party?

A I think it was August or September 1948.

Q Who recruited your membership?

A Thomas Sampler.

Q Were you issued a card?



A No, I wasn't.

Q You never had a card?

A No. There was a little card I filled out to join.

Q Did you pay dues?

A I think I gave about a dollar.

Q And that is all the money you paid?

A That is all I recall.

Q Did you attend any meetings?

A I attended two meetings, I think.

Q Do you recall where they were held?

A One was held at the Dunbar Hotel at Tom Waller's place; and the other was at Ernest Chambers', 406 N Street, N.W.

Q Were the meetings you attended consecutive meetings, or were there meetings held in between the two that you attended?

A I don't think there were. I didn't stay in the Party but three or four weeks, or two months at the most, and I attended two meetings.

Q Did you formally resign from the Party?

A No. I just quit.

Q Did you tell Sampler you were quitting?

A Yes, I told him.

Q Why did you quit?

A Sampler and Thomas seemed to be pretty close, and

the first meeting I attended, we had just had an election in the union. Thomas won as President, and Sampler didn't run for reelection. You see, he was President and resigned and ran for Secretary-Treasurer. Harry Brown beat him for Secretary-Treasurer, and Sampler was out, and Sampler and I were pretty close together.

After Sampler recruited me, Thomas came to get me to go to a Communist Club meeting, and he was telling me something Sampler had told one of the trustees, Edward Dean, over in Virginia, that Sampler said I would make a good janitor but would get drunk on the job.

He tried to bust up Sampler and me's friendship, I think. I didn't want to tell Tom about it, but they were criticizing Sampler for different things, and I said, "I don't have anything against Sampler." Sampler was trying to protect himself. I said, "I don't know how Shields feels about it."

I didn't tell Sampler for a long time. Then I said, "Sampler, this thing ain't no good for me." So he didn't persuade me, but he would come by sometimes and tell me some of the things happening, and I said, "I will quit."

I don't know anything else, about any of the important people in the Club or anything.

Q You didn't get any benefit from your membership in the Club? It didn't improve you any?

A No, I don't think it did.

Q What was the name of this Club or branch?

A The same one Tom was in.

Q Douglas?

A Douglas.

Q Do you recall who the officers of the Douglas Club were while you were a member?

A Henry Thomas was supposed to be the chairman. Gladys was doing something; I don't know what.

Q Do you recall who attended the meeting at Tom Waller's apartment at the Dunbar Hotel?

A Sampler; Morris Hammond; William Gray; Gladys Thomas; Tom Waller; and a woman, Tom Waller's common-law wife, I think. I don't think Chambers was there that night.

Q At the second meeting at the home of Mr. Chambers, do you recall who attended that meeting?

A Roy Woods, I think, was there; Chambers; Henry Thomas; Sampler; myself. Gladys was not there. William Gray was there. I don't know who else.

Q Did you ever meet anybody as a member of the Communist Party other than the individuals you have identified who attended those meetings at which you were present?

A Sampler introduced me to some people and afterwards he would tell me they were Party members or something.

Q But you have no direct knowledge of anybody being

a member?

A No direct knowledge, no.

Q Were you ever asked to become a member of the Civil Rights Congress?

A I think I was. They did ask me about the Young Progressives.

Q Did you join the Young Progressives?

A No.

Mr. WHEELER. That is all. Thank you.

(Witness Gray excused.)

Statement of THOMAS G. SAMPLER, on October 29, 1950, in Room 226 House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

PRESENT: William A. Wheeler, Investigator  
Courtney E. Owens, Investigator.

I, THOMAS G. SAMPLER, having been advised of my constitutional rights by WILLIAM A. WHEELER, who has identified himself to me as an Investigator of the Committee on Un-American Activities, make this statement of my own free will and accord in the presence of WILLIAM A. WHEELER and COURTNEY E. OWENS, Investigators of the Committee on Un-American Activities, and JAMES HUNTER and JOSEPH CHENNAULT, officers of the Metropolitan Police Department. I have not been promised immunity or reward, nor do I make this statement under duress or threat.

BY MR. WHEELER:

Q. Will you state your full name please?

A. Thomas G. Sampler.

Q. Where do you presently reside?

A. 1661 Gales Street, N. W.

Q. Where were you born?

A. In White Plains, Alabama.

Q. What year were you born?

A. In 1919—May 24, 1919.

Q. Where are you presently employed?

A. Secretary-Treasurer of the Building Labor, AFL.

Q. AFL Union?

A. Yes.

Q. What has your past employment record been?

A. Working as labor foreman and shop steward for various contractors.

Q. Here in Washington?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you served in the military service?

A. Yes, I am a veteran of World War II.

Q. For how long a period did you serve?

A. For 18 months.

Q. Were you honorably discharged?

A. Yes.

Q. From the U. S. Army?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

A. Yes, I have.

Q. When did you join the Communist Party?

A. It was in April of 1947.

Q. Who solicited your membership?

A. Henry Thomas.

Q. Will you further identify him?

A. He was President of the Building Labor Local #74.

Q. What was the name of the club you belonged to?

A. The Douglas Club.

Q. Who issued your Communist Party card for the first year?

A. Henry Thomas.

Q. Were you issued a Communist Party card in 1948?

A. Yes, I think so. During that time they were beginning to do away with membership cards. Somewhere along in there they were beginning to do away with them.

Q. Do you recall if you were issued one or two cards?

A. Two, one for the last half of 1947, and another one the beginning of 1948.

Q. Did Henry Thomas issue both cards?

A. Yes, my first one was given to me by Henry, the second was given out at club meetings.

Q. In 1947, when you first became a member of the Party and joined the

club, who was the Chairman?

A. Henry Thomas.

Q. Who was secretary-treasurer?

A. Gladys Thomas.

Q. Were there any other officers such as educational director?

A. Not that I know of ---

Q. In 1947, did the Douglas Club have an educational director?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you recall who it was?

A. Yes, Henry Thomas.

Q. In 1947, where were the meetings of the Douglas Club held?

A. 1368 Canal Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Q. Is that the home of Henry Thomas?

A. It is the former home of Henry Thomas.

Q. How many meetings did you attend in 1947?

A. Oh, several, the meetings of the Club were held after the Thursday meeting of the Union. After each meeting of the Union, we would hold a meeting at Thomas's house.

Q. In other words, after the Thursday meeting of the Local Union you would meet at Thomas' home as Communist Party members?

A. Yes.

Q. Were the Union meetings held at Thomas' home?

A. No, they were held at the Union Hall at 525 New Jersey Avenue, N. W.

Q. Who were the other members of the Douglas Club in 1947?

A. Henry Thomas, Gladys Thomas, William Gray.

~~Q. Will you further identify William Gray for the record?~~

A. He is a member of our Union Local #74; lives at 1208 Quincy Street.

At that time, in 1947, he was living with Henry Thomas.

Q. Will you continue with the identification of the other members of the Douglas Club?

A. Yes, in 1947, Tom Waller.

Q. Will you identify for the record Mr. Tom Waller?

A. He is William Grag's brother-in-law.

Q. Where is he employed?

A. I cannot say definitely.

Q. Was he a member of your Union?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you recall any other members of the Douglas Club?

A. Yes, Ernest Chambers was a member, myself and a fellow by the name of Al.

Q. Can you further identify Al?

A. He was connected with Washington Building Service.

Q. Do you think he was employed there?

A. I don't know.

Q. How many occasions did you see Al at meetings of the Douglas Club?

A. Al attended about three meetings.

Q. Were they all at Thomas' home?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you recall any other members of the Douglas Club in 1947?

A. Norris Hammond was a member then.

Q. Will you further identify Mr. Norris Hammond for the record?

A. He is employed by the Tuckerman-Rinis Construction Company and is Sergeant-at-Arms with our Local #74.

Q. We now have eight members of that Club. Do you recall any more?

A. No.

Q. In 1948, who were the officers of the Douglas Club of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C.?



A. Henry Thomas, Chairman; Norris Hammond was made Secretary, and I was made educational director.

Q. Getting back for just a moment, who did you pay your dues to in 1947?

A. Well, Gladys Thomas was an Assistant Secretary to Norris Hammond and she agreed to help him. The dues were paid to Hammond and he would give them to Gladys Thomas.

Q. How much did you pay?

A. Well, the dues went up from \$1.00 a month to \$2.00 a month.

Q. What did you receive in return for your dues?

A. A receipt.

Q. What type of receipt?

A. I really don't know. I never saw the type of receipt that I could describe.

Q. Did you receive any stamps?

A. Yes, we received stamps for the party books.

Q. What were you to do with the stamps?

A. Put them in the book.

Q. In 1948, were there any new members added to the Douglas Club?

A. I think so, McKinley Gray; there was such a fight going on at the time, McKinley did not attend too many meetings though.

Q. Did you recruit Mr. Gray into the Communist Party?

A. Yes.

Q. Were there any others in 1948?

A. None that I can recall, let's see it was in 1948 or 1947 that they considered Leroy Coad as being a party member.

Q. Do you have actual knowledge that he was a member of the Communist Party?

A. I have not.

Q. But you do know that he was being considered by the Douglas Club for

membership?

A. They had considered him in 1947 before I came in and I know that they did consider him.

Q. Where were the meetings held in 1948?

A. Some were held at 1368 Canal Street.

Q. Who lives there?

A. Henry Thomas; approximately three were held at my home at 1661 Gales Street, N. E., and some were held at Ernest Chambers' home.

Q. Where did he live?

A. 406 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Q. In 1949, who were the officers of the Douglas Club?

A. Henry Thomas was Chairman; the club was split up into two groups at this time.

Q. Why was the Club split up?

A. Because the Communist Party was beginning to get ready to go underground and that was the reason that Henry Thomas gave us. There were more members in 1948 or '49. I mean by that Roy Wood came into the Douglas Club either in early '49 or late '48.

Q. Can you identify Roy Wood for the record?

A. He is now Chairman of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia.

Q. Could you further elaborate on this split of your particular group in the Communist Party?

A. Thomas appointed me as Chairman of the second group in the Douglas Club, and the people who he assigned under my chairmanship were myself, Ernest Chambers, McKinley Gray and Tom Waller. We never had a meeting of our section, in fact there was a fight going on about Thomas bringing in his friends from other places in the Communist Party to hold jobs in the Union. Of course, we had a lot of differences about that. Roy Wood said at that time that the Communist Party was beginning to go

underground for security reasons. They were going to do away with membership cards and you would still get receipts for your dues, but no more stamps for your party books. He also told us at this time that the Clubs would be split up and especially large groups would be split into as many as three groups. He told us that every Communist Party member knew his duty and from then on he would carry on.

Q. Then it was felt that large meetings of the Party would attract attention and for that reason they were broken down into groups of four or five?

A. Yes, that is the way he put it. Our section never had a meeting.

Q. Do you know who was in Henry Thomas' section?

A. Yes, Henry Thomas, Gladys Thomas, William Gray, Norris Hammond and Roy Wood.

Q. Do you recall where that section met?

A. I don't know.

Q. When did you leave the Communist Party?

A. April or May, 1949. I handed my resignation over to Henry Thomas.

Q. What was the reason for your resignation?

A. Because of the pending question within the Union of signing the non-Communist affidavit.

Q. In compliance with the Taft-Hartley Law?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the general discussion in the Communist Party regarding this?

A. I was getting information from Thomas and some from Rob Paul around the question of signing this affidavit.

Q. Who was Rob Paul?

A. He was a member of the Party, at least Henry Thomas had told me he was okay.

Q. Did you meet him as a member of the Communist Party?

A. No, as bookkeeper of our Local # 74. That is when I first seen him.

Q. How do you know then that he was a Communist Party member?

A. Henry Thomas had said to me that he was all right and Paul would discuss all the time about Marxism and how he knew it was the real thing. This made me think he was a member of the Party.

Q. Will you continue regarding the discussion about the Taft-Hartley affidavit?

A. I was the one who proposed the question of signing the affidavit because Bill Nelson had sent Henry Thomas a telegram that they had been legally advised to discontinue any negotiations unless the Union complied with the Taft-Hartley Law. I put on a move to sign this affidavit. William Johnson and Roy Wood came over to my house....

Q. Can you further identify William Johnson for the record?

A. He is the Representative from the City Committee of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia. He came to my house saying that they represented the City Committee and that our Local #74 was a very important Union and felt that my actions were detrimental against the Local as well as the Communist Party. They felt that my actions were not that of a Communist and asked me if I would resign from the Communist Party; that they were there to get my resignation. They were very familiar with the background of the Taft-Hartley Law and Union affairs. I told them well I would have to think it over and let them know. Roy Wood said if you want to think it over a while we will leave it right there but we will not be responsible for any more of your actions, if you want to resign from the Party and sign the affidavit

then you meet with Comrade Bill and I in turn will recommend it to the City Committee.

Q. Who is Comrade Bill?

A. William S. Johnson.

Q. Continue.

A. Prior to this meeting I had gone to the Civil Rights' Congress and asked for a resignation and also called the Progressive Party saying I did not want to serve on the Executive Board or anything. Then when they met with me they mentioned to me about the stupid action of going to the Civil Rights' Congress, claiming it was not a Communist front. About two or three days after the meeting at my home with Roy Wood and William S. Johnson, I met William S. Johnson in the 100-Block, Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. We were parked in his car and that is where I made a decision to him that I would resign from the Communist Party and turn my resignation over to Henry Thomas.

Q. What was the approximate date of this action?

A. It was along about the middle of April or the first of May, 1949.

Q. How long afterwards did you submit your affidavit in compliance with the Taft-Hartley Act?

A. In June. In regard to my resignation I was advised to back date it at least six months.

Q. Who advised you to do this?

A. I received advice from William S. Johnson as well as from Henry Thomas, as well as Robert Paul claiming that he had been a lawyer and knew the law.

Q. Did you submit a written resignation to the Communist Party?

A. Yes.

Q. Who was it directed to?

A. It was directed to the Communist Party of Washington, D. C. and Maryland.

Q. What person was it directed to?

A. Roy Wood.

Q. Did they state any further reason for your back-dating your resignation?

A. No, they did not.

Q. This was around May 1949 and you signed the Taft-Hartley affidavit in June of '49. Is that correct?

A. Yes, around June.

Q. Do you have a copy of the resignation that you submitted to the Communist Party?

A. No, it was at home but I think my kids tore it up. I did have a copy.

Q. Did you have any discussion with any of the individuals you have identified after you signed the affidavit?

A. Yes, with William S. Johnson, I met him. I came in contact with him on the Progressive Party Executive Board. I know also that Roy Wood was present at Thomas's office twice when I was there. Also Philip Frankfeld, Chairman of the Maryland and District Communist Party, was there. It was over the question of firing Paul. A lot of the guys in the Union were complaining about the Daily Worker always being around, about the Communist line being handed out and Communist literature distributed.

Q. Did you fire Paul?

A. I recommended that he be dismissed.

Q. Was he dismissed?

A. Yes. Thomas made a statement that he (Thomas) would always follow the dictates of Marx and Lenin, because he knew deep in his heart that it was right.

Q. Did Henry Thomas publicly announce that he had resigned from the Communist Party?

A. Yes, but I have every reason to believe that Henry Thomas has never broken with the Communist Party. In fact, that this pressure was only

to break him away from his friends. Here is the way the leaders of the Communist Party would put it to you. They are for the working class and the working class only and that if you get out in that whirlpool you won't know where you are unless you read the Daily Worker and Communist Party literature. You need their guidance.

That was the way it was put to me in William S. Johnson's car.

Q. Did William S. Johnson tell you that you could resign from the Communist Party but still be a good Communist?

A. Yes, he made that statement.

Q. Did he advise you to go on reading the Communist literature and the Daily Worker?

A. Yes.

Q. Where did you sign the Taft-Hartley affidavit?

A. In the Union office.

Q. Who was present?

A. Robert Paul, Muriel Paul, Henry Thomas, Norris Hammond, William Gray, William Shields, S. M. Leak, Ernest Chambers, Leroy Ford and Wilton McEachin. That is all that I can remember at this time.

Q. Who signed the affidavit at that time?

A. Myself, Henry Thomas, Ernest Chambers and Leroy Ford.

Q. Did you have the statements notarized?

A. A notary public came down and did it right there in the hall.

Q. Did you list your Communist Party affiliation on the rear of the affidavit?

A. No, I did not.

Q. Did Henry Thomas do it?

A. No, I don't know that he did.

Q. Do you remember any remarks that Henry Thomas may have made at that time?

A. Yes, just that it did not mean anything. He said this was not going to stop him from fighting for his rights.

Q. Do you have any knowledge that Henry Thomas followed the Communist Party line subsequent to the time that he filed the affidavit?

A. Yes, I would always find myself in meetings and it would always turn out to be that these former people, who were in the Communist Party with us, were present and also other people like the Progressive Party and Civil Rights' Congress. Then, of course, there was Paul always insisting that the Union hall be rented to the front groups.

Q. What groups, for instance?

A. Civil Rights' Congress, Young Progressive Party and even used my home some year's ago over at Rosedale Playground. This was all done with Thomas's instructions.

Q. What was Thomas' reaction to our participation in the war in Korea?

A. I introduced a resolution in the local Executive Board meeting of the Union asking that the Union go on record supporting the United Nations and the United States in Korea. Our position would be the same as the AFL and we would resolve that we would give also all out effort in support of Truman and the war effort. Henry Thomas then threw his gavel down on the floor. He cursed President Truman, saying that he was no good and that he had no business interfering in other people's business over there in Korea. He went on to say that he knew deep within his heart that Truman was wrong.

Q. Did Henry Thomas openly oppose this resolution in front of the members of the Board?

A. Yes. I made a motion that the Board adopt the resolution. Henry Thomas said no that he thinks we ought to leave it up to the members of the Local and let them decide. I am opposed because I think they (Executive Board) should make the decision. I polled the Executive



Board and every member expressed approval except Henry Thomas.

Q. Did this resolution pass?

A. No, it was referred to the membership.

Q. Was it ever brought up at a membership meeting?

A. No, the Communists always caused so much difficulty stalling for time and arguing that it never came to a vote.

Q. What was the position of the AFL in this matter?

A. President Green pledged all out support to help mobilize the country in this war to stop this Red aggression all over the world. My resolution was along the same lines as those.

Q. What was the position of the Communist Party on this matter. Do you know?

A. No, I have not read a Daily Worker in so long.

Q. You previously stated that Philip Frankfeld was present at the Union hall on one occasion. What was his business there?

A. In my opinion, he had no business there. He was there just to see if he could keep Paul on the pay roll. Paul had become an open Communist, distributing literature and Daily Workers all around the Union hall.

Q. Do you know who invited Philip Frankfeld to attend this meeting?

A. No, he just said Henry Thomas had asked him to come down to help them straighten this matter out. At the meeting Thomas and Frankfeld were the speakers. They called me Comrade Tom and I objected to it.

Q. How did he refer to Henry Thomas?

A. He called him Comrade Henry.

Q. Was this after the signing of the Taft-Hartley affidavit?

A. Yes.

Q. Who was present at this meeting?

A. Henry Thomas, Philip Frankfeld, Roy Wood

- Q. For what reasons did Philip Frankfeld state that Paul should be retained?
- A. He said Paul was doing good work in the Local and he could not see why I should want Paul to go out among the unemployed. He was talking about how unemployment was increasing and all that.
- Q. All these individuals at this meeting were either members or former members of the Communist Party. Is that correct?
- A. To my knowledge, yes. Paul's membership was not brought out until about the last part of 1949.
- Q. In other words, this was a Union matter where the Communist Party tried to intercede for Paul to keep him from being fired. Is that correct?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What were the charges against Paul?
- A. There were no written charges, just members coming to me saying "Tom get rid of him, because we will be accused of being Communist dominated." He was even trying to recruit Communist Party members at the Union hall.
- Q. Did you convey these protests to Henry Thomas?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And after this protest Philip Frankfeld came over from Baltimore to attend this meeting?
- A. Yes, this was early January 1950.
- Q. This was a Communist Party issue in which they were vitally interested. Is that correct?
- A. Yes, they just wanted Paul retained on the pay roll.
- Q. From what you say, Philip Frankfeld and Henry Thomas still felt that they could discipline you?
- A. Yes.

Q. How long did Paul work for the Union?

A. Paul was there as bookkeeper when I came in. That was September 1948.

1.  
AA. fols.  
Owens.

Q Mr. Sampler, how long was Mr. Paul employed by your union?

A From around August 1948.

Q And until what time?

A Until the last part of January 1950.

Q Was he dismissed from the union because of your action?

A That is right. I recommended it to the Board. You see, we would have split over Paul coming in and taking a union job in 1949 if we had not gone out on strike, but we went out on strike. I mean, we were on strike when the election was held, and the members all said, "Don't trade horses in the middle of the stream." If it had not been for that, we would have split over this Paul issue in 1949.

Q Because of the strike you needed unity, and that is why you let the matter stand as it was?

A That is right.

Q How much union work did Paul do?

A He was bookkeeper. You mean--

Q Was he at the office every day?

A He was pretty hard to handle, see; he was pretty hard to handle. I was supposed to have been his supervisor, but whenever I got on him about doing union work, posting cards and so forth, he would always go to Thomas, and Thomas would smooth it over, and I was the guy who had to work seven

days a week down there, night and day, to keep the records current.

Q How much of his time did he devote to Communist activities?

A That I don't know. He always had the Daily Worker around there, and different organs of the Communist Party, to distribute.

Q Where did he get the Daily Worker?

A I don't know where he got it.

Q Did he have a lot of them?

A Yes, he used to bring quite a few in there.

Q Did he distribute them to employees of the union?

A Yes. He gave them to me, to employees of the union, as well as members of the union. He was always asking for money for this fight or that fight or something, a contribution, and asking people to lend their names to this and to that.

Q You have previously mentioned in your testimony that you attended City Board meetings of the Communist Party.

A That is right, with Thomas.

Q With Thomas. Were the meetings held here in Washington?

A Yes.

Q In what year was that?

A 1947 and 1948.

Q On how many occasions did you attend City Board meetings?

A About two occasions.

Q Could you relate to the committee who were present at these Board meetings?

A There was Casey.

Q Would you further identify Casey for the record?

A He was a member at one time of Building Service Employees, A.F. of L. And also Casey's wife, Helen (Gurewitz). And Tom Hurney.

Q Would you further identify Tom Hurney?

A That is about all I know about him.

Q Do you know where he worked or anything?

A He lived on R Street, I believe, 16th and R. One meeting of the City Committee was held at 16th and R in Tom Hurney's apartment, and another meeting was held in Casey's apartment in the same building.

Q Was anybody else present at the City Board meetings you attended?

A Thomas came in the latter part of the meeting in Casey's apartment and took over.

Q Anybody else?

A William C. Taylor-- I believe that was in 1947; his wife Shirley; I think one of them was the wife to Rob Hall, who works for the Daily Worker, and she, too, was on

the City Committee and represented the Montgomery Club.

Q Montgomery Club of the Communist Party?

A That is right. Bill Johnson was at the meeting in Tom Hurney's apartment. Bill Johnson, William Taylor, Thomas, Hurney, Casey, and two or three other people; I don't know what they were connected with.

Q Do you recall the other people's names?

A No, I don't know all their names.

Q You have now identified all the people you can who attended these meetings?

A Yes.

Q Would you be able to identify Casey if we showed you a photograph of him?

A Yes; sure.

Q We will do that at a later date. You also attended State Board meetings in Baltimore?

A Yes, during the A.F. of L. conventions they were held. I attended one.

Q What transportation did you use to get to Baltimore?

A I went by train.

Q Who accompanied you on this trip?

A No, I went by train once, and one time I went in

William C. Taylor's car--myself, William Johnson, William C.

Taylor, Alice--she worked in one of the embassies, I think;

I heard Winston Edwards say she did; I can't think of her

5  
last name; she worked at an embassy as a clerk, I think.

Q Will you further identify Winston Edwards?

A He was Acting Commander, I think, of the United Negro and Allied Veterans that he and Thomas were trying to get organized around in the union. They were trying to get as many veterans as possible to join it.

Q Will you name the persons who attended the State Board meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore which you attended?

A Those that I know were Henry Thomas; myself; Phil Frankfeld; William S. Johnson; William Taylor; Shirley, William Taylor's wife; this woman that died, she is dead now, Elsie Smith; and this professor and his wife, I think he was a professor at Johns Hopkins.

Q Do you recall his name?

A I am trying to think of it now.

Q Would you describe him in detail, his physical description?

A Well, he was very soft-spoken. I used to hear him talk like he was lecturing all the time, or teaching.

Q What was his age?

A He appeared to be around 45 or 50 years old.

Q Color of hair?

A Mixed gray.

Q Height?



A Five feet six or seven.

Q Approximate weight?

A About 150.

Q Did he wear glasses?

A Yes, I think he did, but his wife didn't.

Q What was his nationality? He didn't speak with an accent, did he?

A No, he didn't speak with an accent.

Q Could you describe his wife?

A She had gray hair, was small. They asked her out of an A.F.of L. convention once down in Baltimore. It was held in the Southern Hotel and they asked her to leave the convention.

Q Have you seen her name in the press?

A Yes, I have.

Q Has her name been linked to Communist Party activities in the press?

A Yes. She is known as an open Communist. She speaks as a Communist at meetings and everywhere she goes. I can't think of their names offhand.

Q Do you recall any others who attended the State Board meeting in Baltimore?

A ~~There was someone there from UE.~~

Q Man or woman?

A Woman. I don't know her name. There was someone

7  
from the Garment Workers' union.

Q Do you recall anybody else who attended the State Board meeting?

A There were some fellows there from the Longshoremen's union. I can't think of their names.

Q What was the purpose of this meeting?

A To discuss Communist Party tactics and so on. Thomas told me if I listened in I could learn a few things, if I would sit there and keep quiet.

Q Was this in relation to any convention being held?

A Yes. One meeting was held at Frankfeld's house with members of the State Board, the same as were present at this State meeting of the Communist Party. Me and Thomas had compromised over a resolution of getting a Negro elected to the Vice Presidency of the Maryland State Federation of Labor. They wanted to know why, and they gave Thomas the devil for compromising. J. C. Turner suggested to us to compromise and come back next year and they agreed next year they would put a Negro in.

Q Who is J. C. Turner?

A Of Local 77, Operating Engineers.

Q Was this meeting at Frankfeld's house to discuss what procedure to follow at the convention?

A This was after the convention, you see. Thomas would always leave the convention sessions and meet someone

and he would come back and tell me what to do. That is the way it was at both conventions we attended together.

Q What did he tell you to do?

A I mean, what position to take on issues coming up.

Q Do you recall any issues that he instructed you to support?

A One was, we had heard of a deal to strike out the word "Negro" and just say a seventh vice president was to be added. At the union convention when I saw Thomas he said: "Nothing doing; we will leave the word 'Negro' in the resolution."

Q How many times all told did you go over to meetings in Baltimore?

A I went several times. We met with Thomas three times in a hall over there.

Q Do you know what hall it was?

A No, I don't. I also attended one Communist Party convention.

Q When was that?

A I think it was 1947 or 1948.

Q Where did you stay during the convention?

A Thomas and I stayed at Phil Frankfeld's house one night. ~~Thomas had me chair one of the sessions of the convention.~~

Q This convention that was held in Baltimore you say

in 1947 or 1948, who called this convention?

A It was called by the Communist Party.

Q Of Maryland, District of Columbia, or for several States?

A It was called by the Communist Party, to my knowledge, of Maryland and the District of Columbia.

Q Of those two factions of the Party?

A Yes.

Q And you say you chaired a session of the convention?

A Yes.

Q At Thomas's instruction?

A Yes. He said he would take it up with the committee and they would submit my name to chair a session. During the convention he sat between Phil Frankfeld and William C. Taylor.

Q What was the total number in attendance at this convention?

A Approximately 150.

Q Were they all delegates of various clubs?

A Various clubs.

Q From Maryland and the District of Columbia?

A That is right.

~~Q Where was the convention held?~~

A It was held in the Swedish Hall, or Hungarian Hall.

Q Do you know what street the hall was located on?

A No, I don't.

Q Was this convention open to the public?

A No.

Q It was closed?

A A closed convention.

Q How long did it last?

A Two days.

Q Briefly, what was discussed on the floor of the convention during those two days, as best as you can remember?

A Advancing the Communist Party.

Q That was the gist of the whole works?

A That was the gist of the whole works, advancing the Communist movement in every organization, in the church, in the trade unions, in political parties, in everything.

Q The convention was broken down into trade unions, whites, Negroes, youths, and so forth?

A Yes. I remember a nurse who worked in one of the hospitals. She spoke on white chauvinism. Most of this stuff was over my head. I understood some of it on white chauvinism.

Q She was a nurse at one of the hospitals?

A Yes.

Q You don't remember her name?

A No. They had a policy of addressing everyone by their first name, like Comrade John, Comrade Bill, Comrade Sam,

or whatever the first name was, and not the last name.

Q At this convention were there individuals present whom you have not previously identified in the record, whose names you could place in the record as being members of the Communist Party?

A Sally Peake from 471, the Cafeteria Union.

Q Of Washington?

A Yes.

Q Any others?

A I don't remember others offhand. I remember Sally because she chaired one of the sessions. Thomas recommended me and Sally to chair a session, and another white fellow; I forget his name.

Q Who paid your expenses to Baltimore and while you were there and returning to Washington?

A I went in a car.

Q Whose car?

A William Taylor's car. And I think I came back in Bill Johnson's car, the best I can recall.

Q Did you pay your own expenses while you were in Baltimore?

A Yes. Thomas did mention once that I could have gotten expenses if I wanted to. He said he did, that all his expenses were paid. And one time on a train I paid my own fare and he told me he would turn it in and get the money for

me, but I never got it.

Q Where did Thomas' expenses come from, do you know?

A I don't know.

Q Did they come from the Club level or State level?

A I don't know. We never got an accurate account on the financial reports, anyway.

Q Before we go into the front organizations, we want to get as clear a picture as possible of the Party set-up in the City of Washington. As you may or may not know, we had some hearings here where we subpoenaed people whom we believed to have been members of the Communist Party. They all refused to answer any questions on the ground of self-incrimination. What we are interested in knowing is the solidarity of the Party in the City; that is, whether you in the Douglas Club had contact with members of other clubs in the City.

You have testified about your meetings within the Douglas Club and your participation in that Club. Have you ever attended meetings or classes outside of that Club?

A Yes, I have.

Q What type of meetings have you attended outside of the Douglas Club, sponsored by the Communist Party?

A I have attended City Committee meetings; State Board meetings; attended classes.

Q These classes, were they Marxist classes at which

lecturers advanced the theories of Marxism and Leninism?

A Yes.

Q Where were these classes usually held?

A 4402 Georgia, Northwest.

Q What building is that?

A Jewish Community Center, I believe.

Q How were you notified to attend classes at that address?

A Henry Thomas.

Q He told you to go to that address a certain night or day and attend classes?

A That is right.

Q How often did you go to these classes?

A There was one class being held for three days, and I attended the night sessions, you see, and only part of one day, and also the party that was held afterwards.

Q Did you have the same instructor during these classes?

A Different instructors. William C. Taylor was one; Thomas would get up and help to elaborate on different subjects and to clarify them. There was another little short fellow connected with the book shop, a short fellow with a lot of hair; he and his wife would help clarify the subjects at these classes.

Q How many people usually were in attendance?



A At the classes?

Q Yes.

A Fifteen or twenty.

Q Colored and white people together?

A That is right; mostly colored.

Q At the expiration of these classes were you assigned back to the Douglas Club, or had you gone to the classes from the Club?

A Yes. They told us to report back to our Club on what we had learned, for evaluation, or something like that.

Q Can you recall the names of the individuals with whom you attended classes?

A One was named Charles "Top" Payne. He goes to Howard University.

Q Who else?

A Chet (Kurrier) was one. He works at a print shop on Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, in the 600 block. I believe 58 is the union label of that print shop.

Q Is this Chet married?

A Yes, and his wife, they were training her too.

Q Did she attend these classes?

A She attended these classes.

Q What is her name, do you know?

A Lois.

Q Any others?

A There was another fellow and his wife. He was studying law. I can't remember his name, but he went South to work for the Progressive Party.

Q Do you know his first name?

A No. He attended the Civil Rights Mobilization in the spring and he was afraid to speak to any of his old acquaintances here in Washington. He claimed he was followed all the way up from Alabama.

Q Was he from Alabama?

A Yes. He and his wife were two that attended the classes.

Q Did you become acquainted with any of the white students who attended those classes?

A Yes. There was another young fellow who attended the classes; he just had come back from Mexico or South America.

Q Do you know his name?

A I don't know his name. He worked for the Progressive Party, too, for quite a while. He had dark hair, a bumpy face, and carried books under his arm. He and Top were great friends.

Q After you completed these classes and went back to your District Club, did you have occasion to meet at other times outside of your Club with other Communist Party members who were not members of your Club?

A You mean meet with them on the street?

Q No, on Party business, at Party meetings.

A Yes, on the City Committee.

Q How many times did you attend City Committee meetings?

A Three or four times.

Q I want to go back for a second to the individuals who met with you on the City Committee. I am going to ask you to name once again the individuals who have met with you on the City Committee, and, if you recall, tell what branch of the Communist Party in Washington they represent.

A The only other one I can think of is Gertrude Evans, who was in the Office Workers' Branch, or White Collar Branch.

Q Where were these City Committee meetings held?

A 16th and R. Charles Payne, or Top, was a member of the City Committee.

Q Do you know what branch he represented?

A The students.

Q In addition to meeting on Communist Party business, did you have occasion to meet with individuals whom you determined to be members of the Communist Party on other business, such as union business, on a social level, or anything, other than the ones you have already identified?

A Yes. There was Elizabeth Serle. I think she cut her leg off at one time. I had reason to believe that she was

a Communist.

Q Why?

A Because she was present at a dinner given at Thomas' house after Thomas had brought me into the Party. She was present there, and she said she had known a lot of Communists in her day and that they were O.K., and so forth and so on.

Q Anybody else?

A Joe Branca.

Q Do you know his full name?

A Joe Branca is all I know.

Q B-r-a-n-c-a?

A Yes. I attended a meeting at Joe Branca's house one time. It was on a Sunday.

Q Do you know the address of his house?

A Allison Street, above or below 4402 Georgia Avenue; it was near there.

MR. OWENS. Let the record show that Pasquale Leonard James Branca appeared before the committee on June 29, 1949, and gave his address as 833 Allison Street, N.W.

THE WITNESS. That is right.

Q Do you recall this meeting at Branca's house and who were present there?

A William C. Taylor; Henry Thomas; myself; Joe Branca. By the way, Branca's wife left; she went out. That is about

all that I can recall at this time. There were others there.

Q There were others there?

A Yes.

Q Were there other white people at Branca's house?

A Yes. At these classes there was also Nonnie Lautman (now wife of Edwir. Myczrcek).

Q Do you recall any others who attended the meeting at Branca's house?

A No, I can't remember any others.

Q During your membership in the Party, at various times were you ever in attendance at meetings or gatherings where the Communist Party sent in Communist Party members from other cities to instruct the local Party as to what the latest propaganda line was to be?

A Yes. I was present at a meeting when Jack Stachel was there. That was when the twelve Communist leaders were indicted.

Q He came down from New York, did he?

A Yes, and the meeting was at 4402 Georgia Avenue.

Q And he addressed the meeting at 4402 Georgia Avenue?

A Yes.

Q How many people would you say were in attendance at that meeting?

A Forty or fifty.

Q Did you know most of them, or not?

A Yes, I knew most of them by their first names.

Q Will you identify those you remember?

A Henry Thomas; Gladys R. Thomas; William Gray; Phil Frankfeld was there that night; there were a lot of them from Baltimore there that night.

Q Did you see the Johns Hopkins professor from Baltimore there that night?

A I don't know if he was there or not. I do know that there were some fellows there who had been in the Garment Workers' union, as well as UE and the Longshoremen's union.

Q How was notice of this meeting communicated to you and the other Washington members who were there?

A Thomas told me about it.

Q What did he tell you about it?

A He said there was going to be a very important meeting at 4402 Georgia Avenue and he wanted me to be there.

Q Did he tell you who else was going to be there?

A No.

Q Did they announce at this meeting why there were so many in attendance?

A Well, Thomas did say there would be somebody here from New York to clarify us on this thing that was coming up, but as to the others that would be there, he didn't say.

Q Was Gertrude Evans there that night?

A Yes.

Q Was Branca there?

A Yes, Joe Branca was there. He was always considered among the leadership.

Q Was Charlotte Oram there? Do you know Charlotte Oram, O-r-a-m?

A No.

Q Do you know Rose Anderson?

A Yes.

Q How do you happen to know Rose Anderson?

A Through her connection with the Progressive Party and Citizens' Committees, and so on.

Q Did you know her as a member of the Communist Party?

A No, actually I didn't, but I always suspected she was a member.

Q Do you know Bella Rodman?

A I know of her.

Q In what way?

A As a member of the Progressive Party.

Q Do you know her as a member of the Communist Party?

A No, I don't.

Q Do you know John Anderson?

A No.

Q Do you know Elsa K. Miller?

A No.

Q Do you know Tilla Minowitz?

A I have heard the name, but I don't know her as a Party member. I have heard her discussed by Party members.

Q Do you know that she owns the print shop on Massachusetts Avenue?

A Come to think of it, I think that is the way I did hear her name. In fact, her husband died and then she took over.

Q Has her name ever been associated with the Communist Party, to your knowledge?

A I heard Thomas say that they were O.K. people.

Q Do you know Samuel J. Rodman?

A I think I have met him.

Q Where did you meet him, do you recall?

A Through Progressive Party activities.

Q While you were a member of the Communist Party, were you also a member of the Civil Rights Congress in Washington?

A Yes.

Q How did you come to become a member of the Civil Rights Congress?

A Well, Thomas said that all Communists should join the Civil Rights Congress and help it in its fight, because it was fighting for this or fighting for that.



Q All the Communists that you knew while a member of the Party, were they members also of the Civil Rights Congress?

A Not that I know of. Thomas said to get in contact with a certain person and join. Thomas gave me the address of the Civil Rights Congress as well as the person to contact to join, who was Tom Buchanan.

Q Tom Buchanan was the person you sought about joining the Civil Rights Congress?

A Yes.

Q Did you ever know Tom Buchanan as a member of the Communist Party?

A Just what I read in the press, and I saw him in the company of William C. Taylor several times, who was Chairman of the Communist Party.

Q Were you ever in attendance when Civil Rights Congress procedure was discussed at Communist Party meetings?

A I can remember a meeting that Buchanan was in, and he made a report. What it was in detail, I can't recall, but it was on the Civil Rights Congress.

Q He made a report on the Civil Rights Congress at a Communist Party meeting?

A Yes.

~~Q Was this report discussed?~~

A Yes, it was.

Q Did you discuss also any plans for the Civil Rights

Congress?

A I was put in a position, Thomas' instructions to me were to keep my mouth shut and learn something, you see what I mean, so I would sit there and listen and form my own conclusion. That is the reason I don't remember it; I wasn't in any part of the discussion; I didn't participate in it.

Q Did you or any other Communist that you know of solicit membership for the Civil Rights Congress?

A Yes.

Q You did attempt to gain additional members for the Civil Rights Congress?

A Yes.

Q Did you do that under instructions?

A Yes.

Q Whose instructions?

A Thomas'.

Q Did you recruit members into the Civil Rights Congress from within the Communist Party?

A From anyplace you could get them; the way Thomas put it, from the neighborhood, the union, or anyplace you could get them.

---

Q Approximately how many individuals do you think you were responsible for getting into the Civil Rights Congress?

A Me personally?

Q Yes.

A About two or three.

Q Do you recall who they were?

A No, not offhand.

Q Was either of these gentlemen here one of them?

A I don't think so.

Q While a member of the Communist Party, did you also lend your support to the Progressive Party?

A Yes.

Q Did you do that voluntarily, or were you instructed to do it?

A I was instructed by Thomas. He even told me I would be elected to the Central Committee of the Progressive Party along with some big shots. Then later on I think a lot of the so-called liberals--that was the term he used--fell out, then they included me on this Executive Board of the Progressive Party.

Q Did you ever hear discussed at Communist Party meetings that a good Communist should take part in the Progressive Party campaign?

A Yes.

---

Q That was discussed at Communist Party meetings?

A That is right, and they said the Progressive Party was the only instrument to stop war and Fascism; that is

way they put it.

Q We have had testimony before the committee from former Communists from places distant from Washington who have testified that the Progressive Party was merely the political instrument of the Communist Party. Do you think that is a correct statement?

A To a great extent, yes; but within the Progressive Party there were always fights going on between Communists and non-Communists, so I wouldn't brand a fellow like Henry Wallace as following the Communist Party line. And also some people within the local Progressive Party, I can't remember their names, but I think they were sincere in protecting the United States Government, but yet one could see that the Communists were using them by the mere fact that they would agree to meet with them, you see what I mean?

Q Would you say that the activities of the Progressive Party in Washington during the campaign were controlled by the Communist Party?

A Yes, there were quite a few Communists active in Progressive Party activities.

Q You think they could just about swing anything they desired?

A No. They tricked me once. They got me to agree use my home as a meeting place over a playground issue, e thinking back over it, if they had wanted to make an is

they would have taken it to court.

Q Who initiated the Rosedale playground issue?

A The Young Progressives.

Q Do you remember who of the Young Progressives?

A Nonnie Lautman and Chet and Top were in on it.

They used to meet at my home until my wife decided I would have to stop them from meeting there or she would put me out.

Q It was initiated by the Young Progressives?

A That is right.

Q You have previously named the individuals?

A Yes; Chet and Top.

Q Of the Young Progressives?

A Yes. They came to see me at home one night and asked if they could meet there. They told me that I lived in the neighborhood and therefore my children had every right to go in there, and so why not join them in helping break down the segregation barrier. So they used my home three or four times as a meeting place, until my wife got sick of it and said they would have to go or I would go or she would go, so they went.

Q What offices in the local Progressive Party were filled by Communists, to your knowledge? What offices were you successful in getting Communists into?

A Well, to my knowledge those I had been to Communist Party meetings with finally worked on a young fellow from

Tennessee, Kenneth somebody; they worked on him and got rid of him. Finally they worked Gertrude Evans in as executive secretary.

Q Executive secretary of the Progressive Party?

A Yes.

Q What others?

A On the Executive Board of the Progressive Party they had Henry Thomas; William S. Johnson; Ann Stein.

I have heard Thomas mention Ann Stein as an O.K. person, but I have never been with her at a Communist Party meeting. I have been with her at Progressive Party meetings.

Q Do you know any Communists who were successful in gaining offices in the Young Progressives organization?

A Nonnie Lautman headed the Young Progressives, and I have been with her at Communist Party meetings.

Q What about Sally Peake?

A She was on the Executive Committee of the Progressive Party.

Q Do you know an individual named Mrs. Virginia Durr, or Mrs. Clifford Durr?

A I have heard their names mentioned.

Q In what connection?

A As being liberals; not as being Communists.

Q Did you ever run across Mrs. Durr as being quite active in the Progressive Party?

A I never met either one. I just heard their names mentioned as liberals.

Q Did you tell me you met Sam Rodman in Progressive Party activities?

A Yes, I have met him and Bella Rodman both.

Q Mr. Sampler, are you acquainted with Paul Robeson?

A Yes.

Q How did you become acquainted with Mr. Robeson?

A I met Robeson through Henry Thomas.

Q Through Henry Thomas?

A Yes, through Henry Thomas, Winston Edwards, and George Murphy, Jr.

Q Winston Edwards and George Murphy, Jr. seem to be new names. Did you know them as Communist Party members?

A No.

Q Were they Washington people?

A Murphy is New York and Washington, I think; and Edwards is anywhere.

Q Go ahead with your association with Mr. Robeson.

A Well, I was on a Citizens' Committee. Thomas told me to be his representative on a Citizens' Committee for Paul Robeson, so I was. There was a group within the Committee that wanted me to be chairman of the Negro Freedom Rally that was held here, and I think it was people I had met in Communist Party meetings that were opposed to me being

chairman, and the others wanted me to serve in some other capacity, so they appointed me to some kind of an organizing committee. Then after I proposed restrictions on the money, they called an emergency meeting and removed me from that and shifted the responsibilities of the organizing committee to the committee Winston Edwards headed. All of Winston Edwards' recommendations were brought in and accepted. Then it began to function. It was called a Committee for the Negro Freedom Rally.

Thomas had asked me to write to New York and ask about bringing Robeson down. He said he would send his letter and I would send mine, and it would carry more weight. So Henry Thomas, Samuel Levine, and Howard Jenkins--Levine and Jenkins were two attorneys for the union--met in Thomas' office. I argued with them about serving as chairman. They put it to me that Dr. Houston--the one that died--had appeared on the program with Robeson once or twice, so therefore I would have nothing to fear, and Thomas was President and should be the chairman, but he didn't want it, so I should become honorary bodyguard for Robeson.

That is what I did, and I spent some time with Robeson and went around with him several different places where he went while he was here.

Q Who paid Mr. Robeson's expenses while he was here?

A That was taken out of the funds that had been



accumulated. The way I understand it, whenever Robeson goes to a city, that city pays his fare out. You see, he was making a tour at that time. That city would pay his fare out, and the next city would pay his fare out. That is the way Winston Edwards put it.

Then there was a fight over whether New York would get the money that was left.

Q That was the money that was raised here?

A That was raised at the Negro Freedom Rally. I never saw Robeson accept any money. They put him up as a leader of the Negro people, and I tell you the truth, there were quite a few people of good reputation who would come in and talk to him and leave--doctors, lawyers, and so on.

Q Have you ever heard Communist Party members here refer to Robeson as a member of the Party?

A No, I never have. I have heard them refer to him as the leading Marxist in the United States, that above all he was the leading Marxist.

Q When you were talking about these classes that you attended on Georgia Avenue, I believe you stated that the classes were your indoctrination to Marxism and Leninism?

A Yes.

---

Q What we would also be interested in knowing is what these instructors represented would be beneficial to your race by joining the Communist Party?

A The way Thomas told me, those classes were supposed to have been to build leaders for the Communist movement. One subject that I disagreed with them on openly was that the Negro people were a nation within a nation. They tried to teach that, and that is where I argued with Taylor, and he threw a lot of stuff in my face.

They tried to say that according to Stalin, Stalin's book on the National Question, that here is what constituted a nation: the same language, territory, common background, and so on and so forth; that that constituted a nation, therefore Negroes from the State of Delaware to the tip of Florida constituted a nation within a nation, and they claimed that that is the way it could be considered, and that once the country became socialistic it would be shut off into one state, which was a contradiction of their theories.

Q In other words, they instructed you that there would be established in this country, if it ever became communized or socialized, a Negro nation?

A A Negro nation. They said it would be a nation within the United States, but it would be a nation.

Q I hand you a circular headed, "To All Trade Unions: 'United for our common interests.'" It appears to have been distributed by Packinghouse Labor Center, Chicago, Illinois. I will ask you to look at that and tell me how

you came into possession of that and what it represents.

A The way I got it, they sent these to Thomas through the mails. They came to the office. So Thomas dumps them on my desk and tells me to mail them to all the trade unions in Washington. I dumped them in the mail box, but I did keep two or three of them.

I noticed that he had endorsed it as President of the union, and I told him, "You haven't even taken it up with the membership." I remember some literature coming into our local sometime ago on a Committee to Defend Ferdinand G. Smith. I remembered his name. I never saw him prior to the time I saw him in Chicago.

Q I notice that Thomas' name appears as an initiating sponsor, of the Building Trades & Service, Washington, D. C. Did I understand you to say he had no authorization from the union to endorse this?

A That is right. So here is what happened. He had no authorization prior to his endorsement to endorse it. After he had endorsed it, he asked me to take it up with the Board and ask them to approve sending delegates and so forth. He said, "Maybe we can get a little benefit out of it."

Q Did your union send delegates?

A Yes.

Q Who attended as delegates?

A Thomas; William Gray; myself; and after I got to

Chicago I saw Myczrcek there. I tell you who told me on the way up there that her husband had turned over a list of names to Thomas, and that was Muriel Paul, who was going to attend a Civil Rights executive meeting held in Chicago at the same time.

Q Who paid the transportation to Chicago?

A We contributed \$315 toward a bus, from the Bison Bus Company. It was supposed to have been a chartered bus to gather all the delegates. Everybody was in there--from the Progressive Party; Civil Rights Congress; other locals; and everything.

Q What transpired at this meeting in Chicago?

A Well, Thomas was appointed as the head of one of the Unemployment Committee meetings. There was a caucus meeting called to set up apparatus for Washington. They had named me and Thomas and Fisher and somebody else as co-chairmen. I think Joe Beavers, too, was co-chairman.

Q What benefits were derived from this meeting in Chicago?

A None. They accomplished nothing. I saw Thomas talking to one known Communist, and that was Pettis Perry. They were facing each other and their mouths were moving, and evidently they were in conversation.

Q Do you know Perry to be a Communist?

A Yes. He was introduced to me in Thomas' office as

chairman of the Negro Commission of the Communist Party.

Q That is the Communist Party on the national level?

A On the national level, yes.

Q Was this convention a labor convention or a Party convention?

A I would say the Communist Party controlled it, and they excluded a lot of people. A guy like Oliver Palmer, they figured him as a guy that would go along on a lot of things, but they rigged it so they wouldn't even let him speak.

Q Who is Oliver Palmer?

A Business agent of 471. I heard they tried to recruit him at one time, but he didn't join.

Q Do you know if he was a member of any Communist front organization?

A I don't know.

Q What was the general tenor of the Chicago meeting? What did they discuss?

A They started out with Negro rights. There were a lot of speeches against war-- war, war, war. Resolutions were introduced along those lines. They were trying to disguise themselves, you see.

Q Are you acquainted with the Labor Youth League?

A Yes. I have heard that mentioned through Thomas and Charles Payne.

Q What do you actually know about it?

A Very little. They wanted to rent an office in the hall and I wouldn't let them do it, at 523 New Jersey Avenue; and they approached me that they needed some money. There were three of them. One was a Progressive Party member; one I had seen at a Communist Party meeting; and the other one was in the union. They asked for a \$5 contribution and said they would not leave until they got it.

Q Do you recall who they were?

A One was Charles Payne and one was Chet.

Q Are you familiar with the so-called Stockholm Peace Petition?

A I think they have two different kinds, I found out later. One is for the outright thing that was made over in Switzerland; and a member of the union asked me to sign a petition to outlaw the atomic bomb, and I think I did sign it.

Q Do you recall who that individual was?

A Tom Brooks approached me.

Q Do you know him to be a member of the Communist Party?

A No, not other than what I hear. I have never been in a Communist Party meeting with him.

Q Was the Peace Petition circulated among the union membership?

A Yes, it was circulated by Paul and others. Thomas and Paul were pushing it.

Q As an official of your union, did you ever come in contact with Tuckman-Rinis Construction Company?

A I saw Joe Rinis at a party given after a Communist Party class at 4402 Georgia Avenue.

Q Do you recall any other instances when you met Joe Rinis at Communist Party or Communist front activities?

A No.

Q Has Henry Thomas ever said anything to you about Joe Rinis?

A I heard William C. Taylor say that Joe Rinis was a Party member, and I asked him how in the devil could a contractor be a Party member. That is another contradiction. "How could a contractor be a Party member when you advocate this for the working class?" He said, "Well, this fellow gave a lot of money to the cause when we were struggling, and we respect him."

Q Are they members of the Master Builders, do you know?

A Yes.

Q Have you bargained with them?

A Yes. They are listed as being a fair contractor in the Washington Building Trades Guide. To actually say that Joe Rinis is affiliated with the Master Builders, I

can't say, but I do know they recognize him as being a fair builder.

Thomas got the Board to give us authority to have the building repaired, and he picked Tuckman-Rinis to repair it. They came in with a deal that they would do it for just the expense of the personnel, and also I think they would ask for 5 percent, something like that.

Q Other than on this remodeling job, have you seen Thomas and Rinis together?

A Oh, yes. I was called in to two meetings with them.

Q What were those meetings about?

A Over the repairing.

Q Repairs to the hall?

A Yes.

Q Have you ever seen them together at any time carrying on conversations on other than union business, repairing the hall, and such as that?

A No, I can't say I have.

Q Did Rinis ever have any control over the union in any way, shape or form, that you know of?

A I think Thomas had worked for Rinis in the past.

Q I mean by Party affiliation.

A No, I couldn't say that. I did see Rinis, Gray and Thomas in a conversation, and when I walked up to the



group they stopped, changed the conversation.

Q You did not hear what they were talking about?

A No.

(Witness Sampler excused.)

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

---

**Report of Proceedings**

---

**EXECUTIVE  
HEARING**

---

Date

October 31, 1950

---

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Statement of ERNEST L. CHAMBERS, on October 31, 1950, in Room 226, House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

PRESENT: William A. Wheeler, Investigator

I, ERNEST L. CHAMBERS, having been advised of my constitutional rights by WILLIAM A. WHEELER, who has identified himself to me as an Investigator of the Committee on Un-American Activities, make this statement of my own free will and accord in the presence of WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Investigator of the Committee on Un-American Activities, and JAMES HUNTER and JOSEPH CHENNAULT, officers of the Metropolitan Police Department. I have not been promised immunity or reward, nor do I make this statement under duress or threat.

BY MR. WHEELER:

Q. Will you state your full name?

A. Ernest L. Chambers.

Q. Where do you presently reside?

A. 406 "N" Street, N. W.

Q. Where were you born?

A. Washington, D. C.

Q. In what year?

A. October 27, 1906.

Q. Where are you presently employed?

A. I am not employed now.

Q. Are you a member of any union?

A. 74.

Q. Will you further identify "74"?

A. Building Labor Local, affiliated with A.F.L.

~~Q. What has your past employment record been?~~

A. I kept working for general contractors in Washington, D. C.

- Q. Have you ever been an official of Local 74?
- A. Vice President, and back in 1943, I was a trustee.
- Q. All right. Now, when were you Vice President?
- A. I was Vice President in 1948 and 1949. I was voted out in 1950.
- Q. Have you ever been in military service?
- A. Yes.
- Q. In what branch?
- A. Quartermaster.
- Q. Quartermaster branch of the U. S. Army?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. In what year did you enter the Army?
- A. I was in the Army approximately two years -- 1943 to 1945.
- Q. Were you honorably discharged?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did you serve in the United States?
- A. Continental and foreign.
- Q. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?
- A. Yes.
- Q. When did you join the Communist Party?
- A. It must have been around March or April of 1943.
- Q. Who solicited your membership in the Communist Party?
- A. Henry Thomas.
- Q. Who was Henry Thomas?
- ~~A. He was the chairman of the club.~~
- Q. He was the chairman of the Communist Party Club?
- A. Yes, of the Douglas Club.

61

- Q. What was your occupation at that time?
- A. I was a shop steward. We both worked together in construction work.
- Q. Do you recall who was Secretary of the Douglas Club in 1943?
- A. His wife was Secretary -- Gladys Thomas.
- Q. How many members comprised the Douglas Club in 1943?
- A. Right now, I would say about six or seven.
- Q. Will you please name all the members you can remember?
- A. Henry Thomas, Mrs. Gladys Thomas, Williza Gray, Tom Waller, Morris Hammond. That is all I know that I met in there.
- Q. Now, these were members in 1943?
- A. Yes, those were members in 1943.
- Q. What about 1944?
- A. You see, on December 17, 1943, I went into active service. I did not come out until November 17 or 27 of 1945.
- Q. While in the U. S. Army, were you a member of the Communist Party?
- A. No, I wasn't. I never paid any dues or anything of that sort.
- Q. While in the Army, was there any activity that you knew of?
- A. No.
- Q. After your return from the Army in 1945, did you rejoin the Communist Party?
- A. That's right. I met Thomas downtown one day. I guess that was somewhere around January of 1946.
- Q. In 1946, then, you were approached by Thomas in regard to your membership?
- A. That's right.
- Q. In 1943, who issued your Communist Party card?
- A. Thomas.

- Q. To whom did you pay dues?
- A. Gladys Thomas.
- Q. What did you receive for the money you paid?
- A. Book stamps, that's all.
- Q. In 1946, did you rejoin the Party?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Who issued the card?
- A. Still Thomas.
- Q. Who were the members in 1946?
- A. I don't think we spread it out too much until....
- Q. Was Gladys Thomas in the Party in 1946, in the Douglas Club?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Was William Gray a member in 1946?
- A. Correct.
- Q. Was Tom Waller a member in 1946?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. Was Morris Hammond a member in 1946?
- A. Correct.
- Q. Do you recall anybody else who was a member of this group in 1946?
- A. Leroy Coad was a member. I don't recall whether it was before or after.
- Q. You don't recall whether it was just before you went into the Army or after you got out?
- 
- A. I guess it must have been after I came back from the service that Coad came to the meetings.
- Q. Do you recall anybody else?

A. Well, that's about all I recall at present. I will ask my wife if she recalls anything.

Q. What is your wife's name?

A. Naomi.

Q. You were also a member of the Douglas Club in 1947?

A. Yes, in 1947.

Q. Who was Chairman in 1947?

A. Thomas.

Q. From whom did you receive your Communist Party card in 1947?

A. I think in 1947 or 1948 Hammond got mixed up as Secretary or assistant secretary at that time, but Mrs. Thomas still received most of the dues.

Q. Mrs. Thomas was still a member in 1947?

A. That's right.

Q. How about William Gray?

A. Yes, he was still a member.

Q. Tom Waller?

A. That's correct.

Q. Morris Hammond?

A. Correct.

Q. How about Coad?

A. Coad dropped out before that.

Q. Do you recall anybody else who may have joined?

---

A. Tom Sampler.

Q. How about Roy Wood?

A. Wood came in in 1948.

Q. Was there anybody else?

A. There was another member....a white fellow. I believe he was an electrician.

Q. How long did this latter individual stay in the party?

A. Latter part of 1946 and 1947.

Q. What was this fellow's age?

A. I would say he was a fellow in his 40's -- late 30's or early 40's.

Q. What color hair did he have?

A. I can't recall.

Q. Have you seen him lately?

A. No.

Q. Do you recall anybody else who may have belonged in 1947?

A. No. Al Underwood. He used to come around, but I don't believe he was listed for our club.

Q. Did you know him as a member of the Communist Party?

A. Well, I met him casually in our club, as a visitor, but it was sort of obvious that he was.

Q. To establish the time that Mr. Underwood attended as a visitor of the Douglas Club, I should like to state that Mr. Sampler previously testified that he joined the Communist Party in 1947, and he did not identify Mr. Underwood in his testimony. Can you tell us if it was 1946 or 1947 that Mr. Underwood visited your club?

A. Now, I would like to think this over. It must have been 1946.

~~Q. Can you recall anyone else who may have attended your club as a visitor?~~

A. No.



Q. In 1947, where were these meetings held?

A. Same place.

Q. You have not previously named the place.

A. 1368 Canal Street.

Q. Whose residence was that?

A. Henry Thomas' residence.

Q. In 1946, where were these meetings held?

A. 1368 Canal Street.

Q. How about 1943?

A. Same place.

Q. Were these meetings held in your home?

A. Sometimes stragglers, or something of that sort, were held there.

Q. In 1948, you were still a member of the Douglas Club?

A. Correct.

Q. Who was chairman in 1948?

A. Thomas.

Q. Who was Secretary-Treasurer?

A. Secretary was Mrs. Thomas, and sometime in 1948, we started to break up into smaller groups.

Q. Was William Gray a member in 1948?

A. That's right.

Q. Tom Waller?

A. Right.

---

Q. Morris Hammond?

A. Correct.

Q. Tom Sanpler?

A. That's right.

66

Q. Do you recall if Roy Wood was a member in 1948?

A. He came in sometime in 1948.

Q. Do you recall if anybody else was a member in 1948?

A. I have seen Wood's wife at some functions, but I don't remember her as a member.

Q. Do you know McKinley Gray?

A. I do.

Q. Did he join your club in 1948?

A. Yes.

Q. How long was he a member?

A. Not very long.

Q. How many meetings would you say he attended?

A. About two or three.

Q. Where were meetings held in 1948?

A. Well, say at Chambers', Waller's, and Thomas'.

Q. Was it during 1948 that your club broke into two units, and Thomas Sampler became chairman of one unit, and Henry Thomas of another?

A. That's correct.

Q. When did you resign from the Communist Party?

A. As soon as I signed my affidavit.

Q. That was the Taft-Hartley affidavit?

A. That's correct.

Q. When you signed the Taft-Hartley affidavit, you ceased to be a member of the Party?

A. In April or May of 1949, before I signed the affidavit, that's right.

Q. Did you officially resign from the Communist Party? I mean, did you send in a letter of resignation?

- A. I did not write it. I had it written for me, and had it turned over to Rob Paul.
- Q. Who is Rob Paul?
- A. He was then distributor for the Communist Party.
- Q. By "distributor," you mean that he received the Daily Worker and other Communist Party publications and distributed them to members of the union?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. To whom was this letter addressed when you resigned from the Party?
- A. I addressed it to a man named Wood.
- Q. Roy Wood? What was his official position at that time?
- A. Secretary of the City Board of the Communist Party.
- Q. You mean the D. C. branch?
- A. That's right.
- Q. Was this a typed letter?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you recall who typed it?
- A. Either Marisol Paul or Gladys Thomas.
- Q. Why did you give this letter of resignation to Rob Paul?
- A. At that time, I knew you people were pretty hot. I knew Wood was after. I knew where the office was, and did not want to carry it there. I knew Paul was making contacts, so I gave it to him.
- Q. Did you know Paul to be a member of the Communist Party then?
- 
- A. That's right.
- Q. Did you attend any meetings of the Communist Party in 1949?
- A. Early part of '49.

Q. That was when you were a member of the group Mr. Sampler was in charge of?

A. That's correct.

Q. Did you pay any dues at that time?

A. I paid some.

Q. Do you recall to whom you paid them?

A. During 1948 and 1949, everybody ran behind in their dues -- about four or five months. I don't recall to whom I paid them.

Q. Who advised you to sign the Taft-Hartley affidavit?

A. Well, it got around to certain friends that wanted to see me steered the right way. Others told me to forget about it.

Q. Were you ever advised that you could still be a Communist even though you signed it?

A. I was advised two ways. I was advised that way, and I was advised by others that it was a backless and stupid thing to do.

Q. Who advised you you could sign it and still be a Communist?

A. That was Thomas talk.

Q. Henry Thomas. In other words, the Communist element wanted you to refuse to sign the affidavit?

A. That's right.

Q. But you received this information from other people and decided to sign it?

A. That's right.

Q. Do you have any knowledge of Mr. Thomas' attitude after he signed the Taft-Hartley affidavit?

A. He signed it but it did not amount to nothing much.

Q. Did you draw anything from his conversation that he still may have been a member of the Communist Party?

A. Yes, plenty. He kept Rob Paul around.

Q. Do you have any knowledge of the protests made by the members of the union regarding Rob Paul's membership in the party?

A. Yes.

Q. What were the protests?

A. They felt that they did not want that man in there. The union members felt that the union's employment of Paul would be a bad reflection on the union because of his connection with the party.

Q. Do you know anybody whom Rob Paul asked to become a member of the party?

A. I do not.

Q. Did you ever attend any City Board meetings of the Communist Party?

A. I would not know if I did or not. It was just through a blessing that I never worry about fooling with them on Friday, Saturday or week-ends.

Q. Did you know anybody else to be a member of the Communist Party, other than the individuals you have identified?

A. William Taylor. He used to come in our meetings and discuss things. While a member of the party, I refused a lot of invitations. I would meet people, but I don't recall them. During my early days, I used to meet Joe Branca too. He used to come to the club just like Wood would toward the last. Branca was the secretary of the District branch.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/26/82 BY Sp6

DATE: November 28, 1950

TO : MR. TOLSON

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

*0-100-100000, United States - Communist Party*

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Tele. Room
- Nease
- Gandy

With reference to the attached statement entitled "Explanatory Notes" which was sent you by Jack Clements, I have ascertained that this was personally prepared by Ben Mandel and was the first draft of what now appears as the appendix of the hearings of Lowenthal, Pressman and others.

Lou Russell tells me that there were certain errors in this and also that they took out the references to Lowenthal fearing that they could not get it printed.

It would be embarrassing to Ben Mandel to have it printed in the Record in its present form. This coupled with the fact that there are inaccuracies prompts me to recommend that we give no further consideration to this thought. Illustrations of the inaccuracies are the following:

On page 1, under John J. Abt, Lee Pressman is described as "a self-confessed Communist," whereas the published edition states "a self-confessed former Communist."

On page 3, under Alger Hiss, "Explanatory Notes" states that he was convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment for perjury, whereas this should be five years on each of two counts, both to run consecutively, which would result in 10 years imprisonment.

On page 6, under Charles Kramer, Elizabeth Bentley is described as "a former Communist." In the published edition, she is described as a "former Soviet espionage agent."

In the same paragraph, Whittaker Chambers is described in "Explanatory Notes" as a former Communist, whereas in the published edition, he is described as a former Soviet espionage agent.

Likewise, under this same heading, Kramer is described as being now employed by the Progressive Party, whereas the published edition states that as of August 12, 1948, he was so employed.

*9 agree  
11/23/50  
agree H*

*Bauer  
TERRILL  
Zink*

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

LBN:mb  
EX-125

RECORDED - 25

EX-125

758-1723  
DEC 16 1950

EX-125

37

58 DEC 14 1950

FURY

ENCLOSURE

61-7582-1723

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

For purposes of reference we append herewith information from the files of the Committee on Un-American Activities regarding the Communist record and activities of each of the persons mentioned in the testimony of Mr. Max Lowenthal and a brief description of the organizations referred to.

1. JOHN J. ABT. On July 31, 1948, Miss Elizabeth Bentley, a self-confessed Communist agent, in sworn testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities, identified Mr. Abt as a member of the Communist Party, USA, in charge of a secret party group operating in Washington and known as the Perlo group. On August 3, 1948, Mr. Whitaker Chambers, a self-confessed Communist agent, in sworn testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities, identified Mr. Abt as the leader of an underground group of the Communist Party USA, operating in Washington. On August 24, 1948, Louis F. Budenz, former managing editor of the Daily Worker and former member of the national committee of the Communist Party, USA, in sworn testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities, identified Mr. Abt as a member of the Communist Party. On August 20, 1950, Mr. Lee Pressman, a self-confessed Communist, who had been identified as a Communist by both Miss Bentley and Mr. Chambers, in sworn testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities, identified Mr. Abt as a member of his group within the Communist Party, USA.

On August 20, 1948, Mr. John J. Abt was given an opportunity to appear before the Committee on Un-American Activities to affirm or deny these charges. He refused to answer on grounds of self-incrimination under the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Abt did testify that his wife's maiden name was Jessica Smith. Who's Who for 1946-47 shows that Jessica Smith was married to Harold M. Ware in January, 1925. According to the testimony of both Miss Bentley and Mr. Chambers, Mr. Ware was the founder of the underground Communist Party group in Washington in the early 1930's. His wife, Jessica, was formerly an employee of the Soviet Embassy and is today the editor of the magazine, Soviet Russia Today. Mr. Abt's sister, Marion Bacharach, has been identified by Mr. Budenz as a Communist Party official.

Within the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, Mr. Abt was closely associated with the following persons mentioned in the testimony of Max Lowenthal: Charles Kramer and Allan R. Rosenberg.

Mr. Abt has frequently contributed to the magazine, Soviet Russia Today and visited the Soviet Union in 1945 as part of a CIO delegation. He has been associated with the following Communist front organizations: National Lawyers Guild, Civil Rights Congress, American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, the Progressive Citizens of America, and the Progressive Party of America.

2. JOSEPH R. BRODSKY. Appearing before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on September 7, 1939, Mr. Benjamin Gitlow, former member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party, USA and its former candidate for Vice President, testified as follows:

"Mr. Brodsky was a member of the Communist Party holding a position of the highest confidence. He was not only the party's main legal adviser, but he was a party member who handled confidential matters and money matters for us continuously....We had many meetings of our political committee in his office, and Brodsky was very often present at the most important and confidential meetings of the party."

In 1927, the British police conducted a raid on the Soviet House in London. The name of Joseph R. Brodsky, with his address, was found in the possession of the code clerk for monetary shipments to the United States.

The Daily Worker of July 30, 1947, page 5, in mentioning the death of Joseph R. Brodsky, described him as a charter member of the Communist Party.

He has been the legal representative of the Communist Party before the New York State election authorities on a number of occasions. In 1939 he represented the following Communist Party leaders at hearings of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities: Earl Browder, general secretary; Alexander Trachtenberg, member of the national committee; Wm. Z. Foster, chairman; Max Bedacht, member of the national committee. In his legal work for the party, Mr. Brodsky was closely associated with Carol Weiss King, who is the subject of a subsequent notation.



Mr. Brodsky has been associated with the following Communist front organizations: National Lawyers Guild, International Juridical Association, which used his offices as its headquarters for some time, International Labor Defense, International Workers Order, Sound View Foundation, Camp Nitgedaige, Workers School, Committee to Free Earl Browder, People's Radio Foundation, American Committee for Struggle Against War.

3. BARTLEY C. CRUM. In the Fall of 1948, the Committee on Un-American Activities conducted an investigation into Communist infiltration into the motion picture industry and found that the following screen writers were card-carrying members of the Communist Party: Lester Cole, Edward Dmytryk, Ring Lardner, Jr., John Howard Lawson, Samuel Ornitz, Adrian Scott and Dalton Trumbo, all legally defended by Bartley C. Crum. In each case as a result of the advice of counsel, the witness defied the Committee and refused to affirm or deny membership in the Communist Party. These men were all convicted for contempt of Congress and are now in jail. He was also an attorney for Communist Harry Bridges in October, 1944. According to PM of December 14, 1945, page 19, he agreed to serve on an international panel of lawyers in behalf of Alvarez and Zapirian, two Spanish Communists. In November, 1944, he also defended Larry Resner, a subject of loyalty charges, in a letter to the Civil Service Commission.

The record of Bartley C. Crum does not indicate that his association with Communists was merely a legal one limited by the demands of his practice. It would demonstrate a far wider orbit of sympathy and association.

The Daily Worker of March 18, 1945, page 2, carried a statement signed by Mr. Crum and issued by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, hailing the granting of army commissions to Communists. The Attorney General has since designated this organization as Communist and subversive. Two years later on March 15, 1947, the Daily Worker carried his name as the signer of a protest against outlawing the Communist Party. The same organ on May 4, 1948, page 8 carries a reference by Joseph Starobin, its foreign news editor, to Mr. Crum's "unquestionably progressive career."

Mr. Crum has expressed his Soviet sympathy by appearing before the American Russian Institute in early June, 1948. This organization has been cited as Communist and subversive by the Attorney General. It features pro-Soviet speakers and literature. When Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov was tendered a reception in San Francisco on May 7, 1945, Mr. Crum was one of the guests. On July 9, 1946, he participated in a radio program "What's on Your Mind About Russia?"

Mr. Crum's attitude toward the State Department has been sharply hostile particularly by way of comparison with Soviet policy. On August 14, 1947, he declared in San Francisco: "I am sick and tired of having the lackeys of the oil companies walk into the State Department in Washington and direct our policies in the Middle East." In this connection he pointed out that "it was Andrei Gromyko of the Soviet Union who came forward in the United Nations with a clear-cut proposal."

The most active member of the Americans for Haganah, Inc. is David Wahl its executive director, who is mentioned in Mr. Lowenthal's testimony and is the subject of a separate memorandum. Bartley C. Crum is the chairman of the national council of the Americans for Haganah, Inc. according to its official organ, Haganah Speaks

The American Youth for Democracy succeeded the Young Communist League as the official Communist youth organization. Mr. Crum was a sponsor of the AYD in 1943 and 1944.

The California Labor School is the official educational institution of the Communist Party in that state. It has been cited by the Attorney General. In 1947 he was a sponsor of this school. In 1948, Bartley C. Crum is listed as a member of its board of directors, and as a sponsor.

Communist bookshops, organizations and publications are highly scrupulous about the books they endorse, exercising continuous vigilance against approving any work deviating from the official party line. Communist book shops throughout the country have promoted Bartley C. Crum's "Behind the Silken Curtain". It was favorably reviewed by Albert Kahn, a leading Communist, in the Worker of June 15, 1947, page 11. It was also endorsed by Youth for July-August 1947, page 24, official organ of the American Youth for Democracy, as well as the Communist weekly, New Masses for June 24, 1947, page 12. It was "selected" by the Book Find Club, which usually promotes pro-Communist literature.

Immediately upon the close of World War II, the Communist propaganda machine launched a drive in order to disarm and weaken the United States, using as its

instrument the National Committee to Win the Peace, of which Bartley C. Crum was vice-chairman and sponsor in 1946 and 1947. This organization joined with another front organization, the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, in a conference held in San Francisco on October 18-20, 1946, to influence American policy in behalf of the Chinese Communists. Mr. Crum was a sponsor.

In 1943, Bartley C. Crum was president of the San Francisco chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, of which he has been a vice-president since 1945. In a report issued by the Committee on Un-American Activities on September 17, 1950 characterized this organization as the "legal bulwark of the Communist Party."

Among other front organizations with which Mr. Crum has been associated are the following: Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Committee of One Thousand, American Slav Congress, American Committee for Spanish Freedom, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists, American Crusade to Washington to End Lynching, California Legislative Conference.

The Progressive Citizens of America was formed and promoted by the Communists behind the candidacy of Henry A. Wallace. In 1947, Mr. Crum was a vice-chairman of this organization. He resigned from this group in December, 1947, in what was interpreted as a protest against the decision to run Mr. Wallace on a third party ticket.

4. THOMAS I. EMERSON, a law professor at Yale University, was elected president of the National Lawyers Guild at its national convention in New York City in May 1950. Mr. Emerson has been associated with the guild from its very beginning, and served on the guild's executive board during its first year, 1937. He has also been a member of the national committee of the International Juridical Association.

In an article in the Yale Law Journal in January 1949, Mr. Emerson attacked the FBI and the President's Loyalty Program. He has on a number of occasions defended the rights of the Communist leaders recently convicted for teaching and advocating the overthrow of our Government by force and violence, as well as their attorneys who were convicted for contempt of court. He devoted one session of the Yale University Law School Forum to the Communist trial according to the Daily Worker of November 8, 1949, p. 4. When he was chief counsel of the Review Board of the National Labor Relations Board, he was a close friend and associate of Nathan Witt, mentioned as a member of the underground group of the Communist Party by Whitaker Chambers and Lee Pressman.

The records of the Committee on Un-American Activities show that Mr. Emerson has an unusual affinity for Communist-front organizations and that in addition to the National Lawyers Guild he has associated himself with such groups as Civil Rights Congress, Jefferson School of Social Science, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions. He has further associated himself with the Communist-blessed Progressive Citizens of America and with the Communist-dominated United Public Workers of America.

5. ALGER HISS. On August 3, 1948, Whitaker Chambers testified that he had been associated with an underground group of the Communist Party operating in Washington, D.C. and that Alger Hiss was a member of that group. Mr. Hiss had been employed by the Government in various capacities since 1933, having served in the Department of Agriculture, the Senate Committee investigating the munitions industry, the Department of Justice, and the State Department. On December 15, 1948, he was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for perjury in connection with his denial of the charges made by Whitaker Chambers. His first trial from May 31, 1949 to July 8, 1949, resulted in a hung jury. His second trial began on November 17, 1949, resulting in his conviction and sentence to five years' imprisonment for perjury. He is now awaiting the result of an appeal. In the course of his trial he admitted his affiliations with the International Juridical Association. Following his conviction he was debarred for five years.

6. DONALD HISS. Testifying before the Committee on Un-American Activities on August 3, 1948, Whitaker Chambers, a former self-confessed Communist, identified Donald Hiss, brother of Alger Hiss, as a fellow member of an underground group of the Communist Party operating in Washington, D.C. On August 13, 1948, Donald Hiss in sworn testimony stated that he is not and has never been a member of the Communist Party or "any formal or informal organizations affiliated with or fronting in any manner whatsoever for the Communist Party." He admitted knowing John Abt and Lee Pressman as classmates at Harvard Law School and in Washington. He admitted acting in a legal capacity for the Communist government of Poland. In the course of the trial of Alger Hiss, he served as a witness in his brother's behalf and helped to prepare his defense. Testifying on August 9, 1948, Victor Perlo, charged with being

a member of the same underground Communist group refused to affirm or deny knowing Donald Hiss on grounds of self-incrimination. On August 11, 1948, Henry H. Collins, another alleged member of this group gave the same answer to a similar question. On August 11, 1948, Charles Kramer, also an alleged member of this group, gave the same answer to a question regarding his knowing Donald Hiss. On August 13, 1948, Harry Dexter White allegedly a member of the same group, which he denied, admitted knowing both Alger and Donald Hiss, as well as other members of the underground group. Testifying on August 13, 1948, Donald Hiss admitted knowing the following alleged members of the Communist underground group: Lee Pressman, Nathan Witt, Henry H. Collins, John Abt, Harry D. Whit.

7. ROY HUDSON. According to testimony before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Roy Hudson joined the Communist Party, USA in 1930, and since then has held positions of topflight importance in that organization. He was a member of its central committee, later known as its national committee from 1935 until 1946 and for some years a member of its national staff. He was a member of its ruling politbureau, later known as the national board from 1939 to 1942 and possibly until 1944. He was trade union secretary of the party for a number of years while a member of the national committee and served as labor editor of the Daily Worker in 1944, being vice-president of the Communist Political Association and a member of its National Election and Political Action in the same year. In 1935 he was delegate to the Seventh Congress of the Communist International and again in 1939 he was a fraternal delegate to the convention of the Mexican Communist Party. He is presently chairman of the Communist Party of Pennsylvania,

8. INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION. After an exhaustive study of International Juridical Association bulletins and other publications, the New York City Council Committee investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission in 1940 found:

"The bulletins of the International Juridical Association from its very inception show that it is devoted to the defense of the Communist Party, Communists, and radical agitators, and that it is not limited merely to legal research but to sharp criticism of existing governmental agencies and defense of subversive groups."

Among the agencies attacked were the FBI which was called "a secret political police." Among those mentioned in the testimony of Mr. Max Lowenthal who were members or officials of the International Juridical Association, together with Mr. Lowenthal, were the following: Joseph R. Brodsky, Thomas I. Emerson, Robert L. Hale, Robert W. Kenny, Carol Weiss King, Shad Polier and Lee Pressman.

The Committee on Un-American Activities has cited the International Juridical Association as a Communist front in reports on March 29, 1944 and September 17, 1950.

9. MARY JANE KEENEY. Committee hearings held on May 24 and 25 and June 9, 1949, exposed the associations of Mr. and Mrs. Philip O. Keeney, former United States Government employees, with persons previously identified with Communist espionage rings in the United States. The evidence showed also that Mrs. Keeney actually served as a courier for the Communist Party. Both had subsequently tried to obtain passports to foreign countries, but without success. In one of Mr. Keeney's attempts to leave the country it was established that he had attempted to leave without a valid passport.

Mrs. Keeney personally admitted to the committee her associations with Gerhart Eisler, the ranking Communist International agent in the United States until he escaped the country following court convictions for passport fraud and contempt of Congress. She also admitted associations with Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann, who have been identified by former Soviet espionage agents as collaborators in a spy apparatus. Mrs. Keeney denied actual membership in the Communist Party, however.

The committee took cognizance of an FBI report submitted in the case of the United States of America v. Judith Coplon, which disclosed that: (a) Mrs. Keeney delivered a manila envelope to one Jacob Bernstein immediately upon her return from France on March 9, 1946; and that (b) the aforementioned Bernstein shortly thereafter transferred the envelope to Alexander Trachtenberg, a leading official of the Communist Party in the United States.

In questioning Mr. Keeney, the committee developed that on December 9, 1948, within 3 months after the State Department denied him a passport to leave this country, Mr. Keeney attempted to sail without the necessary papers. United States customs officials, however, refused to clear the ship on which Mr. Keeney had

purchased a ticket and as a result, Mr. Keeney did not sail. It is interesting to note that the ship involved was the Batory, the same Polish steamer on which Gerhart Eisler escaped from American justice, and that the lawyer who encouraged him in this unsuccessful attempt to leave the country was Mrs. Carol King, Gerhart Eisler's attorney.

Mr. Keeney refused to answer questions asked by the Committee regarding membership in the Communist Party. He was employed by the Library of Congress from 1940 to 1943, where he handled classified material; by the Foreign Economic Administration from 1943 to 1945, where he was Chief of the Document Security Section; and by the War Department from 1945 to 1947.

He was released from his duties at Fort Mason, Calif., on June 7, 1947, for reasons not made available to the committee because the committee is unable to obtain information from the executive branch of the Government pertaining to loyalty records of employees of the executive branch.

Mrs. Keeney worked for the Board of Economic Warfare, later known as the Foreign Economic Administration, beginning in 1942. She worked for the Allied Commission on Reparations in 1945 and 1946. After the FEA was blanketed into the State Department she was employed in the Interim Research and Policy Division of the Office of Internal Security. In 1948, she became employed in the Document Control Section of the United Nations secretariat. Mrs. Keeney refused to divulge the names of persons through whom she obtained this latter employment on the ground that she was instructed by the Director of the Bureau of Personnel of the United Nations not to answer questions relating to operations within the United Nations.

10. ROBERT W. KENNY, former California Attorney General and former president of the National Lawyers Guild, has been associated with the defense of a number of Communist cases. In connection with the Biennial National Conference of the International Labor Defense held April 4-6, 1941, which has been cited by Attorney General Francis Biddle as the "legal arm of the Communist Party," he volunteered his greetings. The New Masses for December 4, 1940, page 28 carries the name of Mr. Kenny signed to a statement in behalf of Luiz Carlos Prestes, Brazilian Communist leader.

In October, 1947, the Committee on Un-American Activities heard the following motion picture screen writers who were card-carrying members of the Communist Party: John Howard Lawson, Dalton Trumbo, Samuel Ornitz, Herbert Biberman, Edward Dmytryk, Albert Maltz, Adrian Scott, Ring Lardner, Jr., Lester Cole, Alvah Bessie, for whom Robert W. Kenny acted as counsel together with Bartley C. Crum. On advice of counsel they defied the Committee and refused to answer questions as to their affiliations. They were cited for contempt of Congress and convicted to imprisonment after appealing as high as the U.S. Supreme Court.

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has specialized in the legal defense of foreign born Communists like Gerhart Eisler. Kenny was a sponsor of its national conference held in Ohio on October 25, 26, 1947, and again in 1950. He spoke in behalf of Communists held for deportation according to the Daily People's World for March 8, 1948, page 3.

On repeated occasions Mr. Kenny has attacked the trial of the 11 Communist leaders convicted for teaching and advocating the overthrow of our Government by force and violence, notably in the Daily People's World of July 22, 1948, page 3 and in the Worker of October 30, 1949, page 6. The attorneys in these cases were convicted for contempt of court and Mr. Kenny has intervened in their behalf according to the Daily Worker of January 24, 1950, page 3 and July 31, 1950, page 9.

He signed a statement in behalf of arrested leaders of the Communist Party of Los Angeles according to the Daily Worker of October 19, 1949, page 11 and the Daily People's World of November 7, 1949, page 2. Statements opposing the outlawry or restricting of the Communist Party have been signed by Robert W. Kenny and have appeared in the Daily Worker of September 25, 1940, page 1; March 15, 1947, p. 5; March 24, 1947, p. 2; April 1, 1947, p. 5.

Mr. Kenny has opposed government loyalty procedures on various occasions according to the Washington Evening Star of February 12, 1948, p. A8; Daily People's World, October 25, 1949, page 2 and Daily People's World, May 17, 1950, page 3. From the outset he has been an active opponent of the Mundt-McCarran-Nixon-Wood anti-Communist bill.

On the eve of the 1947 May Day celebration, Pravda, the official newspaper of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, hailed Robert W. Kenny as a "Friend of the Soviet Union in the United States." Another Communist government namely that of China selected Mr. Kenny to defend its legal interests according to Daily People's

World, of April 26, 1950, page 4.

Robert W. Kenny has a significant list of affiliations and associations with Communist front organizations including the American Youth for Democracy, formerly known as the Young Communist League, the National Committee to Win-the-Peace, of which he was vice chairman, California Legislative Conference, of which he was co-chairman, Civil Rights Congress, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, American Labor School, Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain, Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, American Slav Congress. He was also an active supporter of the various Communist-dominated groups which promoted the candidacy of Henry A. Wallace including the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, Progressive Citizens of America, National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

11. CAROL WEISS KING, was the executive secretary of the International Juridical Association and a former law partner of Joseph R. Brodsky. She was a leading speaker at his memorial in 1947 and 1948. She has been a leading member of the National Lawyers Guild. Acting in behalf of the International Labor Defense the "legal arm of the Communist Party," its successor organization, the Civil Rights Congress, and the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, she has defended a long list of Communists including Morris U. Schappes, Rudolf Rui, Earl Browder, Robert Minor, Israel Amter, Ferrer-Sallitto, Gerhart Eisler, John Williamson, Harry Bridges, Luiz Carlos Prestes, J. Peters, Peter Harisiades, Betty Gannett, Alexander Bittelman, Sam Darcy, Fred Estes, William Schneiderman, Beatrice Siskind Johnson, Claudia Jones, George Strecker, William Gallacher, and many others. She is the Communist Party's leading specialist in immigration cases. She wrote a letter in behalf of Alger Hiss in the Moscow New Times of October 20, 1948, page 31.

Carol Weiss King has been actively associated with a number of Communist front organizations outside of her legal interests, such as the National Negro Congress, United American Spanish Aid Committee, Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, Non-Partisan Committee for the Re-election of Vito Marcantonio, Congress of American Women, Council on African Affairs, American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, May Day Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, Harlem Trade Union Council, New York City Conference Against War and Fascism, Daily Worker, National Committee to Aid Striking Miners Fighting Starvation, National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism. In 1949, she was candidate for municipal court justice on the Communist-supported American Labor Party ticket.

12. CHARLES KRAMER. Appearing before the Committee on Un-American Activities on July 31, 1948, Elizabeth Bentley, a former Communist, identified Charles Kramer also known as Charles Krevitsky, as a member of "long standing" of an underground group of the Communist Party operating in Washington, D.C. On August 3, 1948, Whitaker Chambers, also a former Communist, corroborated Miss Bentley's statement. This was further corroborated by Lee Pressman, a confessed former Communist, who appeared before the Committee on August 28, 1950 and identified Mr. Kramer as a former member of his Communist cell.

When called before the Committee on August 12, 1948, Mr. Kramer refused to affirm or deny his Communist Party membership on grounds of self-incrimination. On the same grounds of self-incrimination he refused to affirm or deny associations with Alger Hiss, Donald Hiss, Lee Pressman, Allan Rosenberg, and with John Abt, with whom he was associated on the Senate Labor and Education Committee. For the same reasons he refused to answer the following question:

Did you ever, during your service in the Government, furnish classified documents to any unauthorized people?

When asked whether he believed that "it was in the interests of this country to give to people, to furnish classified information to agents of the Soviet Government during the war at the time that they were our allies?" he answered, "I have no opinion on the question."

Mr. Kramer is now employed by the Progressive Party, which has recently been repudiated by Henry A. Wallace, because of its anti-USA policy on Korea.

13. RING LARDNER, JR. On October 30, 1947, Ring Lardner, Jr., accompanied by Robert W. Kenny and Bartley J. Crum, appeared as a witness before the Committee on Un-American Activities. When asked whether he is now or has ever been a member of the Communist Party, he did not answer. Under date of August 22, 1946, the Hollywood Reporter asked Mr. Lardner through its columns: "Are you a member of the Communist Party? Are you at present assigned to the Party's Northwest (propaganda) section? Do you hold Party Book No. 25109?" to which no reply was made.

Having failed to answer questions before the Committee on Un-American Activities, he was cited for contempt by the House of Representatives on November 24, 1947, and indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on December 5, 1947. He was tried and convicted to pay \$1000 fine and serve one year in jail, a sentence he is now serving.

Mr. Lardner has been associated with numerous Communist front organizations according to the files of the Committee on Un-American Activities, notably: Civil Rights Congress, League of American Writers, Win the Peace Conference, New Masses, Open Letter to American Liberals regarding the Soviet Union, Declaration in honor of George Dimitrov, former head of the Communist International, American Friends of Spanish Democracy, Spanish Refugee Appeal, Artists' Front to Win the War, Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor, Voice of Freedom Committee, Contemporary Film, Brandon Films, California Action Conference for Civil Rights, American Youth for Democracy, formerly the Young Communist League, and the various fronts in behalf of the candidacy of Henry A. Wallace, such as the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, Progressive Citizens of America, National Wallace for President Committee, National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. He has spoken before the National Lawyers Guild on October 20, 1947. Joseph North, a Communist columnist listed Mr. Lardner on his honor roll in the Daily People's World of June 5, 1948, page 1, Section 2. Mr. Lardner in turn paid tribute to the Communist columnist Mike Quin in the Daily People's World of August 16, 1947, page 3. The Communist Party in March 1948, urged the use of mass pressure in his behalf. Together with hundreds of American Communists, Ring Lardner, Jr. fought with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War.

14. NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD. This organization was the subject of an extensive report issued by the Committee on Un-American Activities on September 17, 1950, in which the organization was described as the "legal bulwark of the Communist Party." Among those mentioned in the testimony of Mr. Max Lowenthal are the following members of the National Lawyers Guild: John J. Abt, Joseph R. Brodsky, Bartley C. Crum, Thomas I. Emerson, Robert W. Kenny, Carol Weiss King, Shad Polier, Martin Popper, Lee Pressman, and Allan R. Rosenberg.

15. SHAD POLIER. Together with others mentioned Shad Polier was a leading official of the International Juridical Association and the National Lawyers Guild. In 1936 the Communists were promoting sit-in strikes in relief agencies. Shad Polier defended certain ERB sit-in strikers according to the Daily Worker of December 21, 1936, page 5. He attacked the President's Commission on Civil Liberties according to the Washington Daily News of February 16, 1949, page 14. He has supported Communist front movements such as the American Friends of Spanish Democracy and the Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo.

16. MARTIN POPPER, has been one of the leading figures of the National Lawyers Guild having been executive secretary in 1940 to 1945, vice-president in 1947 and 1948 and its delegate to the World Congress of International Democratic Lawyers in Communist Prague in 1948. In 1947 he was selected as Western Hemisphere secretary, and in 1948 vice president, of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, an international Communist front. As an attorney he has been active in behalf of the following Communist defendants: Alvah Bessie, Herbert Biberman, Lester Cole, Edward Dmytryk, Ring Lardner, Jr., John Howard Lawson, Albert Maltz, Samuel Ornitz, Adrian Scott, Dalton Trumbo, Leon Josephson, 11 Communist leaders convicted for teaching and advocating overthrow of the Government by force and violence and Mrs. Dorothy Rose Blumberg. He has also defended the lawyers in the 11 Communist cases who were convicted for contempt of court. In 1945 he signed a statement defending the granting of U.S. Army commissions to Communists. He has also been an attorney for Amtorg, the Soviet trading agency in the United States. According to the New York Times of January 27, 1950, he represented the Chinese Communist government in a legal suit, having previously defended that government in articles appearing in the Daily Worker of August 17, 1945, page 2; Far East Spotlight, December 1949-January 1940, page 4; Daily Compass, January 2, 1950, page 13.

Mr. Popper has identified himself in opposition to measures directed against the Communists such as the Voorhis Bill in 1940, the Committee on Un-American Activities in 1946, the President's Loyalty Program in 1947 and the Mundt Bill in 1948.

With no apparent obstacle he visited Communist Hungary in 1947 and according to the Daily Worker of August 21, 1947, page 2, he announced that the United States "is being grossly deceived" about the character of the Hungarian regime.

Mr. Popper has been associated with a number of Communist front organizations such as the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, the African Aid Committee, the World Peace Congress, the American Continental Congress for World Peace, American Committee for Spanish Freedom, Civil Rights Congress, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, National Negro Congress, Southern Congress for Human Welfare, Council on African Affairs, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Emergency Peace Mobilization. He has also been active in the various front movements in support of Henry A. Wallace such as the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions in 1946, Progressive Party and the National Wallace for President Committee in 1948 and the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions in 1949 and 1950.

17. LEE PRESSMAN was a leading member of the National Lawyers Guild and the International Juridical Association. On August 3, 1948, Whitaker Chambers a former Communist, testified before the Committee on Un-American Activities that Lee Pressman had been a member of the underground group of the Communist Party operating in Washington, D. C. The latter appeared before the Committee on August 20, 1948 together with John J. Abt and refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership on grounds of self-incrimination. On February 5, 1948, Agnes Bridges, the wife of Harry Bridges, appeared before the Washington State Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities and identified Lee Pressman as a member of the Communist Party. Mr. Pressman appeared again before the Committee on Un-American Activities on August 28, 1950 and admitted that he had been a member of the Communist Party together with John J. Abt, Nathan Witt and Charles Kramer.

Although he claimed he had broken with the Communist Party in 1935 he admitted that since then he had been in contact with Roy Hudson, national labor secretary of the Communist Party and with Carol Weiss King, mentioned in the testimony above. He also admitted having met Mr. Max Lowenthal.

18. ALLAN R. ROSENBERG. On July 31, 1948, Miss Elizabeth Bentley, a former Communist, identified Allan R. Rosenberg as a former member of an underground group of the Communist Party operating in Washington, D.C. He is now a law partner of Warren L. Sharfman in Washington, D.C. Mr. Rosenberg has served as counsel for the following Communist cases: John Howard Lawson (1948), Carl Marzani (1948-1948). In 1948 he defended the International Workers Order in a suit against the Attorney General who had cited the organization as Communist and subversive. Mr. Rosenberg, who had served under Mr. Lowenthal in the Rehabilitation and Recovery Division of the Board of Economic Warfare, was an active member of the National Lawyers Guild. In an advertisement appearing in the Washington Post on May 18, 1948, page 15, his name appears in opposition to the Mundt Bill.

19. RUSSIAN AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION. The (Communist) Worker of November 25, 1922 hailed the formation of the Russian American Industrial Corporation as follows:

"The Russian-American Industrial Corporation (R.A.I.C.), organized by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers has issued an invitation to the Friends of Soviet Russia to assist in a campaign to sell a million dollars worth of stock, the proceeds from such sales to be used to aid in the regeneration of Russia."

This project was the culmination of an agreement made by Sidney Hillman with Lenin for the raising of capital in the United States through the sale of shares for the purpose of starting clothing factories in Russia which were to be equipped with American machinery and run by American methods.

20. DAVID WAHL. On April 8, 1943, David R. Wahl, formerly of the Board of Economic Warfare, testified before the Committee on Un-American Activities. He admitted that at the time of its reincorporation on June 10, 1941, he was president and chairman of the board of trustees of the Washington Co-Operative Book Shop. According to the Congressional Record of September 24, 1942, page 7688, Attorney General Francis Biddle is quoted as stating in regard to this organization located at 916 Seventeenth Street, N.W., that:

"Evidence of Communist penetration or control is reflected in the following: Among its stock the establishment has offered prominently for sale books and literature identified with the Communist Party and certain of its affiliates and front organizations....certain of the officers and employees of the book shop, including its manager and executive secretary, have been in close contact with local officials, of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia."

Mr. Wahl admitted his acquaintance with Mrs. Ferdinanda W. Reed and her daughter Nancy, having visited the latter's home on a number of occasions. From October 1, 1940 to October 1, 1950 Mrs. Ferdinanda W. Reed has been listed by the Daily Worker in its Statement of Ownership as a stockholder of the Freedom of the Press Co., Inc., publishers of the Daily Worker. The magazine, Soviet Russia Today and the Daily Worker have listed her on a number of occasions as a writer and speaker on the Soviet Union. Investigated by the New York State Department of Labor in June 1941, Nancy Reed was fired because of her Communist record. She has signed a nominating petition for Communist councilman, Benjamin J. Davis in 1945 in New York City.

David R. Wahl admitted that he was an active member of Library of Congress Local 28 of the United Federal Workers, CIO. The L-C Newsletter of February 1940 lists him as an instructor in the Federal Workers School and the August 1940 issue shows him as a delegate to the national convention. The September 1940 issue shows him as a member of the editorial board. The June 1940 issue of the L-C Newsletter speaks of the "prevalent national defense hysteria", a typical Communist formulation during this period of the Stalin-Hitler Pact. Wahl was also president of the local in 1938. The United Federal Workers was listed by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of March 29, 1944, as having Communist leadership, "strongly entrenched." This organization combined with the State, County and Municipal Workers, which was similarly characterized by the Committee. The merged organization known as the United Public Workers of America was ousted by the C.I.O. because of its Communist character on February 15, 1950.

On April 7, 1947, Mr. Wahl attended a dinner of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare held at the Hotel Statler in Washington, D.C. This Communist front organization has been the subject of a special report by the Committee on Un-American Activities on June 16, 1947.

David R. Wahl is listed among the stockholders of Station WQQW on October 9, 1946. This organization will be described below.

When asked his opinion of the Communist Party Mr. Wahl declared that "it seems to be functioning as a legal party."

21. GEORGE SHAW WHEELER, has been the subject of loyalty investigations by the Civil Service Commission and security agencies for a number of years during his employment with the Department of Labor, the War Production Board, the Board of Economic Warfare, later known as the Foreign Economic Administration and finally with the American Military Government in Germany. The Civil Service Commission found him ineligible for employment on January 2, 1945, on the basis of the reports of the FBI and other security agencies. Under questioning he admitted his connection with the following Communist front organizations: American League for Peace and Democracy, Washington Committee for Aid to China. Testimony showed that his home had been used for such fronts as the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the Washington Book Shop and fronts supporting Communist activities in Loyalist Spain. He defended the Russian purge trials of 1935-1937 and his associates testified to his faithfulness to the Communist Party line over a period of years.

On October 29, 1945, Mr. Wheeler appealed his case to the Civil Service Commission with Lucien Hilmer of the FEA conducting the defense. Mr. Hilmer formerly assisted Mr. Max Lowenthal as assistant counsel for the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce investigating railroads in 1935. As a result of this hearing, Mr. Wheeler was cleared. Investigations in 1946 and 1947 again resulted in his clearance. Finally he was separated from the payroll of the American Military Government in Germany in 1947 because of a "reduction in force." Immediately thereafter he became an instructor in economics at the Technische Hochschule (Technical High School) in Communist Prague. In April 1950, he appealed for asylum in Communist Czechoslovakia. The Prague News Letter for April 14, 1950 carries an elaborate statement which George Shaw Wheeler issued to the press, in protest against the alleged "brutal and unlawful treatment by the American occupation authorities in western Germany of.....58 Czechoslovak citizens," from which we quote in part:

"My activity in carrying out official American policy (in Germany) encountered constantly greater obstacles which grew out of the initiation of the 'cold war' by Wall Street and the American warmongers....I had a chance to see the disgusting hypocrisy and decaying society of Wall Street...Today I see this hypocrisy much more clearly than I saw it at that time.

"One of the greatest frauds in American policy is the Marshall Plan...

"Or let us take the Atlantic Pact..What is it actually? An aggressive pact against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies....

"Another fraudulent act of American monopoly capital is the so-called aid to backward countries. This 'unselfish' aid is in fact nothing but another means of inhuman exploitation of the peace-loving colonial and semi-colonial peoples and a means for the murdering of hundreds and thousands of fighters for freedom against their oppressors...

"To the bottom of my soul I feel ashamed of the crude lies and slanders about events and conditions in Czechoslovakia broadcast by the 'Voice



of America,' the voice of their America but not my America.....

"I came to Czechoslovakia in November 1947 to study and get to know the structure of a planned economy...And it was in Czechoslovakia that I also got to know real Democracy."

22. WQQW. Station WQQW of Washington, D.C. is owned by the Metropolitan Broadcasting Corporation. Among its stockholders are the following persons mentioned in the testimony of Mr. Max Lowenthal: David R. Wahl and Philip H. Dunway.

Among the stockholders were also the following persons who were the subjects of investigation by the Committee on Un-American Activities in June and July 1949 in reference to Communist activities in the District of Columbia: Samuel J. Rodman, Bella Rodman, Morris Rodman, Tilla Minowitz, John P. Anderson and Rose Leaf Anderson. Samuel J. Rodman admitted in testimony that he had attended Communist Party meetings and had conferred with Communist officials. The others refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership on grounds of self-incrimination. Morris Rodman, president of the corporation could not appear because of illness. Testimony regarding Mary Jane Keeney, another stockholder, shows her connections with the Communist espionage ring.

The following stockholders have a significant record of affiliations with Communist front organizations: Clark Foreman, Eleanor and Owen J. Lattimore, Mr. Luke I. Wilson, Lucille Ezekiel, Arthur Goldschmidt, Eugene C. Holmes, Abe Fortas, Selden Menefee, Henry Zon and Samuel Lichtenstein.

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8/26/81 BY SP6 [signature]

DATE: November 27, 1950

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_

Ladd \_\_\_\_\_

Clegg \_\_\_\_\_

Glavin \_\_\_\_\_

Nichols \_\_\_\_\_

Rosen \_\_\_\_\_

Tracy \_\_\_\_\_

Harbo \_\_\_\_\_

Belmont \_\_\_\_\_

Mohr \_\_\_\_\_

Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_

Nease \_\_\_\_\_

Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

11-26-50  
[Handwritten notes]

On November 26, Holloman compared the appendix in the printed hearings before the Committee on Un-American Activities which contains the testimony of Max Lowenthal with the "Explanatory Notes" attached. It will be noted that the printed appendix has a preface: "For the purpose of reference, we append herewith information from the files of the Committee on Un-American Activities regarding the Communist record and activities of some of the persons mentioned herein." Whereas the preface to "Explanatory Notes" states: "For the purposes of reference we append herewith information from the files of the Committee on Un-American Activities regarding the Communist record and activities of each of the persons mentioned in the testimony of Mr. Max Lowenthal and a brief description of the organizations referred to."

It was noted that the "Explanatory Notes" is much more in detail and was obviously critically edited. Generally speaking the following items appeared in the "Explanatory Notes" but did not appear in the printed appendix:

The names of some organizations to which persons named belonged.

A general elimination of the names of the Hollywood writers who were convicted for contempt of Congress.

References to the Progressive Citizens of America and Henry Wallace.

The actual name "FBI."

Some of the data concerning the activities of Thomas I. Emerson (page 3) including the fact that he attacked the FBI in the Yale Law Journal in January, 1949.

Information concerning the Government employment of Alger Hiss (page 3).

All data concerning Donald Hiss (pages 3 and 4).

FCH:mcq

RECORDED - 25  
INDEXED - 25

EX-125

61-7582-1724  
DEC 6 1950  
37  
[Handwritten initials]

55 DEC 20 1950

Names of Mrs Tolson 11/28/50 LBN

Memo to Mr. Tolson

November 27, 1950

*Organizations:*

*International Juridical Association  
National Lawyers Guild  
Russian American Industrial Corporation  
Radio Station WQQW*

*Details of Phillip O. Keeney's attempt to leave the United States without necessary papers and data concerning Phillip O. Keeney. (He was not mentioned in Lowenthal testimony.)*

*Mary Jane Keeney's associations.*

*In connection with Mary Jane Keeney's (page 4) data concerning an FBI report submitted in the Judith Coplon case reflecting Keeney's association with Jacob Bernstein.*

*The names of persons defended by Carol Weiss King (page 6).*

*Persons defended by Martin Popper (page 7).*

*Data concerning the appearance of Agnes Bridges (wife of Harry Bridges) before the Washington State Joint Fact Finding Committee on Un-American Activities.*

*All data concerning Allan R. Rosenberg (page 8).*

*All data concerning David Wahl (page 8).*

*There were other variances, omissions and errors noted but the above are the general headlights.*

*In connection with the data which appeared in the "Explanatory Notes" and do not appear in the printed appendix, references to Max Lowenthal are as follows:*

*The name of Charles Kramer and Allan R. Rosenberg, associates of John J. Abt, all of whom "mentioned in the testimony of Max Lowenthal" (page 1).*

*A reference to David Wahl "who is mentioned in Mr. Lowenthal's testimony" (page 2).*

Memo to Mr. Tolson

November 27, 1950

In connection with the International Juridical Association (page 4) "Among those mentioned in the testimony of Mr. Max Lowenthal who were members or officials of the International Juridical Association, together with Mr. Lowenthal were the following: "Joseph R. Brodsky, Thomas I. Emerson, Robert L. Hale, Robert W. Kenny, Carol Weiss King, Shad Polier and Lee Pressman."

In connection with the National Lawyers Guild on page 7 of "Explanatory Notes" the following is noted: "Among those mentioned in the testimony of Mr. Max Lowenthal are the following members of the National Lawyers Guild: (individuals named)."

On page 8 of "Explanatory Notes" under Lee Pressman the following notation: "He also admitted having met Mr. Max Lowenthal."

Under Allan R. Rosenberg the following was omitted from the printed appendix: "Mr. Rosenberg who had served under Mr. Lowenthal in the Rehabilitation and Recovery Division of the Board of Economic Warfare, was an active member of the National Lawyers Guild."

Under the heading of George Shaw Wheeler in "Explanatory Notes" mention is made that Lucien Hilmer of the Foreign Economic Administration conducted Wheeler's defense under the Loyalty Program before the Civil Service Commission; that Hilmer formerly assisted Max Lowenthal as Assistant Council for the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce investigating railroads in 1935. This did not appear in the printed appendix.

Under caption of "Radio Station WQQW" the following was omitted from the printed appendix: "Among its stockholders are the following persons mentioned in the testimony of Mr. Max Lowenthal: David R. Wahl, Phillip H. Dunway."

Generally speaking all names mentioned in the "Explanatory Notes" appeared in the Lowenthal testimony with the exception of the names of some individuals to whom explanatory references were made.

The attached copy of "Explanatory Notes" has parenthesis marks indicating items which did not appear in the printed appendix.

Memò to Mr. Tolson

November 27, 1950

Lou Russell told me on November 26 that the attached was the first draft of material presently appearing in the appendix of the recent HUCA report issued on Pressman, Abt, Witt, and Lowenthal, that it was filled with inaccuracies, that it was edited, the references to Lowenthal were taken out since that information appears in the testimony.

